Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,882. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BURGLARY ON PARK ROW

Five Safes in a Restaurant Broken Open and $2,000 Stolen.

THIEVES WORKED AT THEIR EASE

Smoked Stolen Cigars and Were in No Hurry—One Safe in Sight from the Street They Trundled Behind the Stairs.

In the building at 25 Park Row, occupied by the Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company, burglars were very busy between 12:30 Saturday night, and 4:30 yesterday afternoon. They broke open five safes, and stole nearly $2,000.

The neatly framed Bible verses which are a feature of the restaurant may have had some good effect, for only money was taken. There were valuable papers in the safes—more valuable to the owner than to the thief. They were left.

Over a safe from which every penny was taken, hung this verse:

> Be ye strong, therefore, and let not your hands be weak, for your work shall be rewarded.

The burglars entered through a skylight. The restaurant is closed at midnight Saturdays. Its interior is exposed to view. The windows are not screened with shades, and lights are burning.

The safe which stood beside the cashier's desk on the street floor was in full view from outside. The burglars pushed it around under the stairway leading from the second floor. They drilled holes around the combination, and apparently used explosives. The door was almost torn off, and the papers which the safe contained were scattered around the floor.

On a table beside this safe was found a portion of a kit of burglars' tools. In the collection were a dark-lantern, screwdriver, hammer, with the handle broken off, and two jimmies.

The four other safes broken open were on the third floor. Three of them were easily pried open, the doors being only an eighth of an inch thick. The other gave more trouble, but it was not necessary to use an explosive.

The burglary was discovered about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Day Manager Robert L. Hall. It is his duty each Sunday afternoon to inspect the building. When he found the cashier's safe removed from its customary place and the contents scattered around, without waiting to inspect the rest of the building he started on a run for the Oak Street Police Station, and notified Capt. Thompson, who, in company with Detectives Gilhooley, McCrorey, Barlow, Galvin, and Malarkey, went to the place immediately.

On the third floor is situated the office of S. S. Swaim, General Manager for the Dennett Company. The burglars had entered Swaim's private office and blown open the safe, which contained, in addition to the private papers of the company, $175, stock in the Dennett Company to the value of $60,000, and a check for $100. The cash was missing, but the stock, papers, and check were untouched.

Outside of Manager Swaim's office, and within a few feet of it, were three small safes, in which it was customary for the clerks to place small sums of money. These safes stood side by side. The doors had been pried from their fastenings, the money taken, and the rest of the contents scattered about.

When the news of the robbery was received at Police Headquarters, Capt. O'Brien detailed Detective Sergeants Reap and Rynders to assist Capt. Thompson. There was great excitement in Police Headquarters on account of the boldness of the deed. The burglars left no clue behind them, except a new leather bag which had evidently contained the burglars' tools.

It was at first thought that the burglars must have secreted themselves in the building previous to the restaurant being closed, and then leisurely proceeded with their work. Detective Galvin went to the roof through a scuttle and found that the scuttle had been pried open with a jimmy. It had been secured with a padlock, and in forcing an entrance the thieves had broken the wood into splinters. The opening thus made led to the fifth floor, which is used for storage purposes. The burglars had no trouble in getting down to the third floor where four safes were.

They left the building by a rear stairway to the pantry on the first floor, thence through a door opening on Theatre Alley. This fact was discovered by the detectives, who found that a bar which locked the door from the inside had been pushed aside.

Park Row in the vicinity of the robbery is generally frequented at all hours of the day and night. On either side of the building are newspaper offices, where persons are employed until 6 o'clock in the morning. It is not thought probable that the burglars did their work in the daytime. No one could be found who heard the slightest noise, although people who were in the immediate vicinity until 8 o'clock yesterday morning were closely questioned.

It was found that some of the burglars had proceeded from the third floor to the pantry by way of the rear stairs, as they had dropped along the stairs papers from one of the boxes in a safe on the third floor. One of these boxes was found at the foot of the rear stairs.

The burglars were evidently in no hurry in doing the work. General Manager Swaim kept a fine box of cigars in his desk. The desk was forced open and about half of the cigars taken. Butts thrown on the floor indicated that the burglars had smoked while at work.

Stephen Warren, the night manager, who was the last person to leave the place, says that he locked the doors about 12:30 o'clock. Shortly before that, as is customary, an inspection of the premises was made, and everything was found to be secure. The police believe the burglars must have had an accomplice in the building. They say this fact was shown by the familiarity with the building which marked the burglars' work. It is the only building in the vicinity where a night watchman is not employed, and the methods of ingress and egress must have been known to the burglars. The watchmen employed in the adjoining buildings were closely questioned by the detectives, and stated that they heard no noise of an unusual character during the night or Sunday. The burglars took no private papers or checks, which were in the safes. A gold watch in one of the desks in General Manager Swaim's office, which had been ransacked, was not molested. They confined themselves strictly to the confiscation of the money.

The presence of the burglars' tools on the table beside the safe on the lower floor is not regarded by the detectives as an indication that the burglars became frightended and left the place in a hurry. The valuable drills and bits with which the safes must have been opened were not left behind, as they could be easily carried in a man's pocket. It is thought that the burglars left the other tools behind, which are of slight value, rather than have the trouble of carrying them away.

The detectives found the scuttle in the roof of 33 Park Row unlocked, but the janitress said no strangers had been in the building.

Patrolman Maxwell of the Oak Street Precinct was on beat on Park Row. He went on at midnight Saturday, and remained on post until 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He passed the place at frequent intervals during the morning, and, as is customary, tried the door and peered in through the window each time he made the rounds. He says he saw nothing unusual. He was able during the time he was patroling to have a clear view of the interior, and is positive that the safe on the ground floor had not been moved from its position up to the time he was relieved.

PRAISE FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Quick Work at a Blaze in Robert Dunlap's Home—He Writes a Letter—Valuable Dresses Destroyed.

A fire in the apartment of one of the daughters of Robert Dunlap, the hatter, who lives at 111 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday morning destroyed the entire contents of the room, besides four valuable evening dresses belonging to the young lady and her sisters.

The grandson of Mr. Dunlap, Arthur Lampson, a four-year-old child, was being dressed in the room by his nurse. She had lighted the gas to heat the room without noticing that the window was slightly open at the top. A gust of wind blew one of the lace curtains toward the jet, which caught fire immediately, and communicated it to the heavy portières, and thence to the lace canopied bed, the bed clothing, and to the dresses lying on the bed.

The fire was first noticed by the little boy, who shouted upon seeing the blaze. The nurse took him immediately into the next room and alarmed everybody else in the house. Nearly all the members of the family were in bed. Mr. Dunlap arose hastily, and sent an alarm of fire by means of the telegraphic arrangement in his room. He then organized the servants into an impromptu fire brigade, and buckets of water were poured on the flames.

The firemen arrived in just seven minutes after the sending in of the alarm. In a very short time they extinguished the blaze without letting it extend to any other apartment.

Among the articles in the room consumed by the flames were a large number of autograph pictures and photographs of actors and actresses presented to Miss Dunlap by their originals.

One of the domestics—Mary Mackin—who was on the top floor during the fire, was so sickened by the smoke, which ascended rapidly to the upper floors, that she thrust herself half out of a window, screamed distractedly, and made ready as if to jump. The firemen shouted to her, and she was dissuaded from attempting the leap.

There was some excitement in the Dunlap family, but none of them left the house. Mr. Dunlap was so pleased with the work of the firemen that he sent the following letter to the press:

> I desire to say a few words in commendation of the Fire Department and the insurance patrol for the prompt and efficient manner in which they handled a fire at my residence this morning.
>
> The alarm was sent in through an American District Telegraph office, at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, at 8 A. M., and was responded to by the department in exactly seven minutes.
>
> My own people had fortunately done considerable toward checking the blaze, but would have been unable finally to control it, the firemen arriving just in time to prevent a very serious fire and confined the damage to the room in which it originated.
>
> We should indeed be proud of a department such as this city has, and I trust you will do me the favor to publish these few words of merited praise.

The total loss by the fire amounted to about $1,000.

CONFERENCE ON THE RAINES BILL

Republican Legislators to be Whipped into Line—Predicted that It Will Be Passed Easily.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—There will be a conference of the Republican legislators this week to "feel about" and see whether caucus action is necessary to whip sufficient Senators and Assemblymen into line on the Raines Excise bill, which probably will be reported from committee on Wednesday. The projectors of the conference will not wait for the printed bill as amended; typewritten slips containing the amendments agreed upon will be handed around, and the conference, similar to that held at Senator Ellsworth's house last week, will follow.

It is thought there will be no trouble in securing strength in both houses sufficient to put through the bill. The leaders count on seventy-nine Senators—Senator Raines puts the number higher. In the Assembly the friends of the bill expect at least eighty-three votes.

Mr. Platt, while in Albany after the harmony dinner, looked over the provisions of the bill, and suggested several changes. The most important one relates to the collection of the license in New-York City. As drawn, the bill provides that the County Treasurers of the several counties, except New-York, shall perform the work. In New-York the Controller is named.

Now, Controller Fitch is a Tammany man, and as his perquisites, at 1 per cent., would amount to $40,000, with but $10,000 or $15,000 for clerk hire, the sage of 49 Broadway thinks this too rich a plum to let slip.

Therefore the bill will be so amended that the collection of the license in New-York County will be intrusted to a deputy, under provisions similar to those provided for the collection of the collateral inheritance tax.

The backwoods members will have the bill altered in two respects. The provision that a hotel, in order to sell liquor at meals on Sunday, must have ten sleeping rooms, will be altered so as to make it read six sleeping rooms.

The other amendment will provide that no opaque screens nor stained-glass windows shall obstruct the free view into any saloon on Sunday.

Cost Each $5 for His Good Time.

Alfred T. Valentine of 695 Madison Avenue and Herman W. Goldberg of 119 East Seventeenth Street, who created consternation among the guests of the Waldorf by fighting in the lobby of that hotel on Saturday night, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. When asked by Magistrate Brann what excuse they had to give for their conduct, they said that they had been having a good time.

"It will cost you $5 apiece for that good time," said Magistrate Brann. Both men paid their fines and hurried from the court.

The El Dorado Floated.

The Morgan Line steamship El Dorado, which was aground on a shoal in the upper bay, south of Liberty Island, was floated at high tide Saturday night, and was yesterday towed to the company's North River pier, at the foot of Franklin Street.

Upon arrival there stevedores were set to work unloading her cargo and placing it on board the Excelsior of the same line, which will sail as soon as the transfer has been made. When the El Dorado has been unloaded she will be put in dry dock in order to have her propeller repaired. Two flanges were broken while the ship was aground.

Third Avenue Cable Car Burned.

Third Avenue Cable Car No. 739 had been run into the car sheds at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue shortly after midnight yesterday morning, and was on the waiting track at 1 o'clock, when Policeman Kenney noticed that it was on fire. The car was hauled to the street and an alarm of fire sent in. All the car, excepting the trucks, was burned before the fire could be extinguished. The fire is supposed to have started from the heater. The car was valued at $1,000.

DID THE CREW MUTINY

The Anchor Line Steamship Elysia Returns to Port.

HINTS OF VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED

Captain Says There Was "Insubordination," and a Member of the Crew Says the Vessel Was in Danger.

There will be an investigation held in the office of the British Consul in this city today which promises to be interesting. It will concern the Anchor Line steamship Elysia, which sailed from this port Saturday afternoon bound for Gibraltar and Mediterranean ports, and which put back when fourteen miles to the eastward of the bar and came to anchor off the Quarantine station.

That was thought to be a strange proceeding when the fact became known yesterday, but the reasons given for it, instead of clearing up the mystery, threw only a deeper shade about.

Before Capt. J. J. Johnson reached the city, which he did during the forenoon, there were rumors of mutiny and hints of violence, of bloodshed, and of sudden death. Some of these rumors drifted into the ship news office at the Battery, and a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found Capt. Johnson, who was at the time in earnest consultation with a shipping master. The reporter asked the mariner why his vessel had put back to port. The shipping master, whose name is Brennan, framed the following account of the proceeding before the Captain could speak:

"'Tain't nothing but this the matter. The Elysia had two mugs on board what wanted to go to England, and when they found the ship was going to the Mediterranean, they got ugly and raised a row and wanted to come back. So there you are."

"That's all the trouble," the Captain said, solemnly.

"Rather a curious reason for an Anchor Line steamship to discontinue her voyage," commented the reporter. "Was there no other cause?"

"No; that's all," the Captain replied hastily. The reporter plied the Captain with other questions; was the ship leaking? Was she listed? but to none of them would he give an answer. "I have nothing to say," was his guarded reply to every query.

The non-committal seaman had returned to his craft when she was boarded last night. He gave orders at first to allow no one on board, but the two reporters who were in the boat finally prevailed upon him to permit them on board.

Then he repeated what was already known, that the Elysia had sailed for Mediterranean ports at 3 P. M. Saturday. By diligent questioning it was ascertained that the vessel had been turned back at 8 P. M. when she was fourteen miles distant from the bar and to the eastward of it. Why?

Because twenty-three of the crew, the list including firemen and seamen, had come aft in a body and refused to work the ship unless she was turned back.

"What reason did the men give?"

"No reason," the Captain said.

"Why turn back then?" he was asked.

"Couldn't navigate the ship unless the crew worked," was the explanation.

"Who were the ringleaders?"

"No ringleaders," he said, "only some sea lawyers."

And that was all the information the Captain would give. He added as the reporters were being ushered out of the cabin that he had reported to Agent Coverly of the Anchor Line, and that, by the agent's direction, the men would be summoned to appear before the British Consul to-day.

"There was no violence," he said, "and no mutiny, simply insubordination."

"Now that we have heard your version, will you have some of the men sent aft so that we can talk with them?" one of the reporters asked.

"No," was the curt response.

"Cannot one of us go forward and talk with them?"

The Captain said he would not allow that, either, and manifested a wish to get rid of the investigators, and the cabin door was closed.

"The men would like to see you gentlemen forward," whispered one of their number, who was lying in wait, screened by the shadow of the poop.

The boatswain was in attendance, and heard what was said.

"No; no one must go forward or hold any communication with the men," he commanded. "Your boat is alongside. Be pleased to get into it."

A boy, apparently an apprentice, was standing near, and evidently had some message to communicate. Finding he could not do so without the boatswain's hearing, he spoke up boldly and said:

"The men will tell their story to-morrow. This ship was heeled to 35 degrees when she crossed the bar; yes, to starboard that much; the waves were washing over her lee rail, and if a storm had come she would have capsized. The spray was washing—"

"Don't mind him," interrupted the boatswain, as he escorted the reporters to the side, "he is only a lad making his first trip."

FREIGHTER RIVERSIDE BEACHED

She and Her $6,000 Cargo May Be a Total Loss.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Riverside, a freight and passenger steamer, owned by the New-York and Mount Vernon Transportation Company, ran on the rocks near Pelham Bridge at midnight last night, and stove a hole in her bow just below the load water line. The steamer, which was heavily loaded with a cargo of general merchandise, commenced to fill and began to settle almost immediately.

Capt. Lewis determined to beach her, so he ran her at full speed upon the mud flats, when she settled deeply in the mud. There is but little hope of getting her off.

The cargo, which consisted of fruits, groceries, and other perishable goods, valued at $6,000, will probably be a complete loss. The accident is attributed to the extremely low tide of last night, which deceived Capt. Lewis.

An effort will be made to-morrow to save some of the cargo.

The Kiel Comet a New One.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The comet the discovery of which was announced Saturday in a cablegram from Kiel, Prussia, proves to be a new one. It has been observed by Prof. Perrine, who is at Lick Observatory, and is not the one discovered by him in November. Its discoverer has not been announced. It is known provisionally as the Kiel comet. Its position, as taken at Kiel by Prof. E. Lamp on Saturday night, is as follows: Feb. 15, 7 Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 19 hours 26 minutes 47 seconds; declination, south, 1 degree 1 minute 56 seconds. The object has a northerly motion. It was seen at Kiel Feb. 13, the first comet of the year.

MR. DEPEW'S GOOD INTENTIONS

He Meant to Try to Reconcile Mayor Strong and Mr. Platt in His Private Car on the Way to Albany.

Chauncey M. Depew, when seen yesterday at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said he had done everything in his power to bring about a "modus vivendi" between Mayor Strong and Thomas C. Platt by inviting both of them to ride in his private car to Albany to attend Gov. Morton's harmony dinner.

"Unfortunately," continued Mr. Depew, "Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach had taken the 10:30 train for Albany before my invitation reached them. I am consoled by thinking that at all events they did not decline my offer. I stood perfectly ready to begin reconciling the Mayor and the ex-Senator as soon as the car started, but circumstances deprived me of the opportunity.

"I did not see Col. Cole bringing Mr. Platt and Mayor Strong together, nor did I hear of the comparative failure of the attempt until it was all over.

"From what I saw and learned during my trip to Albany, I am convinced that all sections of the Republican Party in this State will give Gov. Morton a hearty and unanimous support for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

"Gov. Morton has many advantages in his favor. He has never before been a Presidential candidate, and has consequently made no enemies during past contests. His deliberative good sense, calm mind, and knowledge of affairs in the larger sense will strongly recommend him to the conservative elements in the country, which, at bottom, are always a majority of the voters.

"His soundness on the money question and his ability to act fairly and boldly should occasion arise are known to every thinking man in the country. Indeed, there is so much trust placed in his wisdom on this important issue that he would not be required to give pledges, or to make explanations, or to tie himself up from doing exactly the right thing at the right moment.

"I think this practical turn of Gov. Morton's mind is one of his greatest virtues. You never hear him say beforehand what he would do in a hypothetical case. He is always perfectly content to wait for the bridge before crossing it. The recent vote in the House of Representatives should give a great impetus to the movement to nominate him. It shows, to my mind, that none but a man whose attitude on the currency question is beyond cavil will have any chance of being nominated by the Republican Party."

ALLEGED DIAMOND SMUGGLER

Herman Keck Held in Philadelphia Accused of Owning $10,000 Worth of Stones Seized on the Rhynland.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 16.—Herman Keck of the Coetermans, Henrichs, Keck Diamond Cutting Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest gem importing houses in the United States, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Bell on the complaint of J. C. Cummings, a New-York special Treasury Agent, charging him with having been the owner of the diamonds seized last Tuesday on the steamship Rhynland, and with having been concerned in an attempt to have them landed without the payment of duties due to the United States. In Mr. Cummings's charge the number of diamonds is given as 563, and their value is put at $10,000.

After Mr. Cummings's testimony had been given, United States District Attorney Ingham asked for a continuance until March 18, owing to the absence of Capt. Losewitz, master of the Rhynland, and other important witnesses. This application was granted by Commissioner Bell, and Keck was held in $3,000 bail, which was furnished by the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore.

Knowing nothing of what was in store, Keck walked down the gangway of the Aller when she arrived in New-York from Bremen last Friday. As soon as he reached the pier he was arrested by the Treasury officials, headed by Special Treasury Agent Cummings and Surveyor Dowling, but he was released on a guarantee that he would appear in this city yesterday to answer the charges against him. Several consular invoices for uncut stones purchased in European cities were found in his luggage by the New-York Inspectors, and were promptly seized.

After the hearing, Keck denounced Mr. Cummings in the severest terms and denied ever having known Capt. Losewitz. He stated that his father was the pioneer in the diamond-cutting industry in the West, and that he was now his successor. "Jealous diamond dealers who have a protective society brought it all about," he said, "and are persecuting me far and near." He also claimed to have paid $100,000 in the last few months for duties.

It is believed that at the hearing March 18 Capt. Losewitz will not only tell who gave him the box seized on the Rhynland, but will also tell more than that. Dozens of such boxes are believed to have been landed in this city, not only from the Rhynland, but other vessels from Antwerp and Liverpool, and the Government's losses in duties are believed to have been enormous.

MOTHER AND HER BOY BURNED

The Child was Playing with Fire and Was Fatally Injured—Mrs. Flynn Tried to Save Him.

Thomas Flynn, the three-year-old son of a carpenter, was fatally burned in his parents' room in the tenement house 157 East Fifty-second Street last night and died in the Flower Hospital. His mother was seriously burned about the hands and arms while attempting to tear off the boy's burning clothing.

The Flynns live on the third floor of the house. Mrs. Flynn was clearing the supper table and her husband was chatting with a neighbor when Thomas began to amuse himself by pulling the lighted coals from the stove. One of the coals fell upon his frock.

Mrs. Flynn, hearing him scream, turned, to find his clothing a mass of flames. She had succeeded in tearing most of the clothing from his body, burning her own hands and arms in doing so, when her husband and several of the neighbors, who had heard the child's screams, rushed into the room.

An ambulance removed the mother and child to Flower Hospital. The mother's injuries are not serious.

ALLEGED GERMAN ROBBER CAUGHT

Herman Bielmann Charged with Having Stolen $50,000 in Hamburg.

COATZACOLOS, Mexico, Feb. 16.—Herman Bielmann has been arrested on a plantation ninety miles south of here on the charge of robbing a business house in Hamburg, Germany, of $50,000. Application has been made for his extradition, and he will be taken to Germany as soon as it is granted.

Bielmann came to Mexico about five years ago, and represented herself to be an Austrian. He was possessed of much wealth, and purchased a large tract of land, upon which he has planted coffee trees. He was traced to this country by an English detective.

Banker Day Acquitted.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—Banker F. T. Day of the defunct Plankinton Bank tonight was found not guilty of the charge of having taken money from depositors although knowing the bank to be insolvent. The jury of the Municipal Court had been out for thirty hours. The prosecution made application for trial on the second count of the original information, in which a similar charge is made, with the difference that the offense is alleged to have occurred at a later date, but it is almost certain that a trial on this charge will not be granted. Banker Day is still under bond.

ARCTIC WEATHER AGAIN

The Mercury Falls Forty-two Degrees in a Day.

IT MAY DROP BELOW ZERO TO-DAY

One Degree Above Zero and Still Falling at Midnight—No Encouragement in the Forecast.

Starting with a flurry of snow yesterday and the thermometer at 43° above zero, the weather kept getting colder, until at midnight the thermometer registered 1° above zero. The wind was blowing at a terrific rate up in the eyrie of the Weather Bureau, and the mercury in the official thermometer was still on the descent.

It was thought there last night that today may be the record-breaking day of the Winter for cold weather. Three degrees below is the present record.

The severe cold of yesterday was more severely felt because of the delightful sunshine of Saturday. Though the forecast had been for cold weather, few paid any attention to it. The snow in the morning only amounted to about five-tenths of an inch and was not sufficient to deter bicyclists from a Sunday spin, but the wintry blasts about noon soon cleared the streets of pleasure seekers.

The weather of Saturday was actually like early Spring. Balmy breezes blew across the city, causing heavy overcoats to be abandoned and Spring garb to be donned. There were many persons in Central Park basking in the sunshine and playing games about the commons.

The thermometer's highest mark Saturday was 51° at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The temperature remained nearly stationary until midnight, when it had gone down but 8°. The atmosphere had been heavy in the afternoon, and there were all the appearances of rain. The cold weather coming on yesterday caused the flurry of snow.

In addition to the severe cold of last night a high wind started up, which blew into a gale in the bay. A number of steamers arrived and anchored at Quarantine last night, but owing to the high wind, it was impossible to board them.

Brooklyn and New-Jersey people on their way home last night were nearly blown off their feet in City Hall Park, and suffered greatly from the cold. One man bound for Brooklyn got out of the elevated cars at the Park Place station and started at a good pace for the bridge. He had gotten as far as Perry's drug store when he found his ears were frozen, and he stopped there to have them attended to.

The cold wave prevails over a large section of country. At the White River, near Lake Superior, they were having weather last night 24° below zero. In Georgia the mercury registered 38° above.

The prospects are that the cold weather will continue long enough to freeze over the lakes in Central Park and give skating a few days' lease of life.

Cold Weather Up the State.

UTICA, Feb. 16.—The temperature has fallen 55° in this section since Saturday noon. The temperature at 10 o'clock tonight in Utica was 12° below zero; at Fulton Chain, 15° below; Malone, 18° below, and at Saranac Lake, 22° below.

A CONCESSION TO LILIUOKALANI

Modification of the Restriction Placed on the Freedom of the ex-Queen of Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, ex-Queen of Hawaii, was granted yesterday an almost unconditional pardon for her participation in the uprising of January, 1895. The document reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
HONOLULU, Feb. 7, 1896.

Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis:

Madam: With the advice of the Cabinet, I take pleasure in modifying the restriction placed upon your freedom at the time of your release from confinement. Until further notice, only the observance on your part of the following condition will be required by the Government: Not to leave the Island of Oahu without the consent of the President or a member of the Cabinet.

I desire to express my appreciation of the good faith with which you have observed the requirements of a former letter.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

It was intended that the pardon should be granted on Jan. 1, the anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy, but fearing its receipt might prove distasteful to the ex-Queen on such a date, President Dole's return was awaited.

The President reached Honolulu Jan. 4, after a pleasant tour of the islands, during the course of which he was the recipient of many flattering testimonials.

The lava in Kilauea suddenly dropped eighty feet Feb. 1, the time of a violent earthquake, but the day following it rose with increased fury, and has been more active than ever since that date.

The sugar crop promises to be unusually heavy. Plantation shares, which have been somewhat depressed of late, have advanced 25 per cent., and still continue to rise.

The regular biennial session of the Hawaiian Legislature is summoned for Feb. 19.

The United States cruiser Boston sailed for Yokohama Feb. 7.

A MINISTER IN TAR AND FEATHERS

A Mob Disciplines Him Because He Did Not Leave Town as Ordered—Called Himself a Healer.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Feb. 16.—The Rev. William Bailey, a preacher, was tarred and feathered last night and ordered to leave town by a vigilance committee consisting of 150 citizens.

Bailey is an imitator of Schlatter, the Denver healer, and has been working his so-called miracles all Winter. The man endeared himself to the members of one of the families who believed in him, and he became a frequent visitor to the family residence. The head of the house finally ordered him to keep away. He paid no attention to the order, but came again. The husband ejected him by force. This act coming to the knowledge of the citizens of the place, they ordered the healer to leave town yesterday. He disobeyed, and after dark a mob was organized to enforce the order.

The mob broke in the doors of the house where the healer was stopping, and, after administering the tar and feathers, turned him loose, telling him that if he should be caught again he would be lynched.

Met Death in Another Form.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 16.—John Mick, sixty years old, started to run this evening to avoid a trolley car on Vreeland Avenue. He avoided the car, but dropped dead from heart disease.

"We Think Na on the Lang Scots Miles"
If cheered by that best of Scotch Whiskeys, TRAIN'S R. O. B. Glenlivet. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

SOLDIERS ESCORT CARDINALS

Papal Delegate Satolli and Cardinal Gibbons Conduct Services in the New-Orleans Cathedral.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—Pontifical high mass was celebrated in the St. Louis Cathedral this morning by Cardinal Satolli, the Papal Delegate, with Cardinal Gibbons, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, and many other distinguished Catholic clergy about the altar. The cathedral was crowded from auditorium to gallery with a congregation which included hundreds of members of other denominations.

Among those present were Gov. Foster and Mayor Fitzpatrick, who occupied seats in one of the front pews. Crowds of people lined all the approaches to the cathedral more for a sight of the Cardinals than to view the military parade which was to escort the dignitaries to the cathedral.

The Battalion of Louisiana Field Artillery, with a band at the head, led the march of the magnificent procession from the Archbishop's residence, in Chartres Street, to the cathedral. Next to the military marched the children of the choir; then came the priests, after them the Bishops, and finally the Cardinals with an escort of honor, composed of members of the militia.

After the high mass Cardinal Gibbons delivered an eloquent sermon. The exercises were concluded by a sermon in Latin by Cardinal Satolli. After the sermons the procession re-formed and escorted the Cardinals back to the archiepiscopal residence.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN ILL

Suffering from Cold, Which May Delay His Return Home—His Plan for Paying a Seminary Debt.

A letter received by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, Saturday, says Archbishop Corrigan, who is in the Bahamas, is suffering from a severe cold, which may result in a postponement of his return to this city. Father Lavelle sent a dispatch to the Archbishop advising him not to endanger his health by a return while not in good physical condition.

The Archbishop has been in the Bahamas several weeks, going from place to place, administering the sacrament of confirmation to children.

He expected to be in the cathedral next Sunday, when he intended to take up a collection for the new seminary at Troy, which is to be completed and opened Aug. 15.

The Archbishop will visit all the churches on the west side on successive Sundays to help raise the $300,000 necessary to complete the seminary. Bishop Farley will make a tour of the churches on the east side.

A BIMETALLIC COMMUNICATION

Herr von Kardorff of Berlin Sends an Extraordinary Letter to President Cleveland.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Herr von Kardorff, President of the Bimetallic League of Germany, has sent a letter to President Cleveland asking whether the statements recently made by Dr. Theodore Barth, the eminent German monometallist, member of the Reichstag for Berlin, that Mr. Cleveland had assured him that he would veto any silver bills that Congress might pass, were true.

Dr. Barth, Herr von Kardorff wrote to President Cleveland, pretended he had received the authority of the President upon one of the visits which he had made to the United States of late, to express his views upon the silver question, and he was desirous to know whether or not this was the fact.

Herr von Kardorff's letter was forwarded to Washington through the United States Embassy here.

FRENCH CABINET WILL STAY

Will Not Resign Because the Senate Blamed It for the Appointment of Judge Poitevin.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Prime Minister Bourgeois this afternoon visited the Palace of the Elysée and informed President Faure that the Cabinet had decided unanimously not to resign in consequence of the two votes in the Senate blaming the Government for the appointment of Judge Poitevin to conduct the inquiry into the Southern Railway scandal.

The Ministers held that the vote of confidence adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on the same interpellation that led to the adverse vote in the Senate is sufficient justification for them to remain in office.

The Cabinet will hold another meeting Tuesday.

QUEEN VICTORIA TO HER PEOPLE

Overwhelmed with Grief by the Death of Prince Henry—"A Dear, Loved, and Helpful Son," She Says.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A message from the Queen to the nation was issued this evening. In it her Majesty expresses her thanks for the sympathy extended to her on the occasion of the death of her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and says:

"This new sorrow is overwhelming. I lose a dear, loved, and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my home, and my daughter loses a noble and devoted husband, to whom she was united by the closest affection."

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP

Mr. Carlisle Will Decline to Meddle in the Contest at Frankfort.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Carlisle has received a petition numerously signed by Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature, asking him to use his influence with the bolting Democrats to induce them to vote for the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator.

It is stated at the Treasury that Mr. Carlisle will reply to the petition this week, and take the position that the bolters are responsible alone to their constituents, and that, therefore, it would not be becoming in him to interfere by interposing his advice in the matter.

Letter Carrier Was a Fighter.

William Nye, a letter carrier attached to Station O, at Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, while making his collection at 7 o'clock last evening, started to board a train at the Eighteenth Street station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated, without buying his ticket. Nye was intoxicated, and when the ticket seller and the chopper began to use force with him, he struck them. He attacked the policeman who arrested him, too, but the officer turned the tables. The Superintendent of the station said he would report Nye for neglect of duty.

Five of the Crew Had "Moonblink."

Capt. Trefry of the British ship Celeste Burrill, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Hongkong, reports that after passing St. Helena five of the crew were stricken with moonblink, caused by sleeping on deck. After getting into the northeast trades the men improved rapidly, and soon recovered so much that they were able to go on duty.

Columbia Off for Hampton Roads.

The United States cruiser Columbia, which has been anchored off Stapleton for several days, stood out to sea yesterday afternoon, bound for Hampton Roads.

ALL SPEAKING IN WHISPERS

Republican Presidential Candidates a Timorous Lot.

DUMB AS OYSTERS AS TO FINANCE

Strong Probability of Serious Trouble in the St. Louis Convention About Silver.

SOUND MONEY SURE TO BE BEATEN THERE

Grand Opportunity for Democrats if They Shall Be Wise Enough to Seize It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Republican Presidential candidates are not trying to attract attention to themselves these days for reasons that politicians will appreciate, but they are doing much quiet work which they hope will produce good results five months hence.

Mr. Quay has relapsed into a state of vacuity so far as newspaper interviewers are concerned, since he made the fact known that he would not stand in the way of his friends if they should wish to place him in nomination at St. Louis. Nobody here takes Quay's candidacy seriously, and it is not admissible to assume that the Republicans would forget themselves so far as to make a man with his antecedents their standard-bearer. He has not revealed his first choice for President, and there is no likelihood that he will do so in advance of the time when such announcement, according to his calculations, will carry with it weight enough to give his favorite the inside track.

McKinley Men Claim Quay.

The McKinley people in the West and South assume, apparently without any substantial basis, that Quay is for their man. In the East the followers of Reed declare that Quay has an understanding with the man from Maine. Since Quay shied his castor into the arena, the McKinley men in Pennsylvania have displayed considerable anxiety. They realize that Quay has abundant resources, and do not make the mistake of taking his recent announcement to mean that he has any hope of securing the nomination himself. Reports which come from Pennsylvania indicate that McKinley has redoubled his efforts there to the end that he may not be left in the lurch when Quay shall get ready to show his hand.

A Platt-Quay-Reed "Combine."

Eastern politicians here incline to the opinion that Quay and Thomas C. Platt have an understanding with Mr. Reed which will inure to Reed's benefit at St. Louis. It is difficult to get anybody in Washington to admit that Platt is in earnest in his advocacy of Gov. Morton. So strong has the impression that Platt is "fooling" Morton become that the New-York boss has felt it necessary to instruct the Republican members of the New-York Congressional delegation to talk at all times for Morton and strive to convince Republicans from other sections that the Governor really is the choice of the party in New-York State. Reference has been made in these dispatches to the resolutions sent from New-York by Platt and signed by all the Republican Congressmen from New-York State attesting to the eminent fitness of Mr. Morton for the Presidential office, and assuring the country at large that he is a bona-fide candidate.

A Morton Dinner.

Attention is being directed to these resolutions of New-York Republicans, and this week a dinner will be given at a local hotel at which the candidacy of the Governor will be the all-absorbing theme. Judging from the humorous remarks now heard at the Capitol and elsewhere concerning this proposed second indorsement of Mr. Morton, the country will not be any more disposed to take the matter seriously after the dinner shall be over and the eulogistic speeches shall have been digested.

Mr. Platt's reputation as a political trader is thoroughly appreciated here, which is unfortunate for the venerable gentleman whose interests he now professes to be advancing. Some of the friends of Reed who have not adopted that statesman's policy of extreme reticence say they have no doubt that Platt and Quay will be found in the Reed camp at the critical time.

Busy at McKinley's Quarters.

McKinley still retains the Washington Bureau, which was established at the time of the meeting of the National Republican Committee, and the selection of St. Louis as the convention city. His lieutenants said frankly then that McKinley desired to take advantage of every opportunity to increase his strength in the different States, and believed that Washington was a desirable place for missionary work in view of the presence here of so many other candidates for the Presidency. The election of Mr. Reed as Speaker and the opportunities thus afforded him to keep in the public eye were the main reasons for this move of McKinley. Ex-Representative Thompson of Ohio is at present the local manager of the McKinley boom, and those who come in contact with him say that he is very industrious.

The other candidates now in Washington—Allison, Cullom, Elkins, and Davis—are prosecuting each a still hunt.

Allison Is Wary.

Mr. Allison, who at all times is wary, hardly dares to speak above a whisper now. He is absolutely dumb on the subject of the finances. In this respect he does not differ from the others. Although some of the silver men incline to the belief that he would not prove an enemy to the white metal in case of his election, the majority of those here assume that he is at heart for sound money, and they are not, in consequence, saying anything in his favor.

The statement made a few days ago by a silver Senator that three of the Republican candidates for the Presidency had pledged themselves to sign a silver bill in case of election, has excited considerable comment, and the silver leaders have been importuned to give the names, but they refuse to say anything further. When men conspicuous for their lack of statesmanlike qualities aspire to the highest office in the gift of

Reason

Must be used in taking medicine. When faithfully and persistently used, Hood's Sarsaparilla will permanently cure all blood diseases. Therefore take only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood' Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

the people, it is not strange that stories like the one alluded to should gain circulation

In the light of the two defeats administered to silver in the last week it is not improbable that some of the aspirants would feel justified in giving such a promise through their belief that they would not be called upon to make it good.

What Silver Men Will Do at St. Louis.

Several of the silver leaders with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has talked in the last few days fail to realize that the cause of silver is waning, and declare they will be able to hold the whip hand at St. Louis. They insist that some promise of silver legislation shall be made in the next Republican National platform. If silver should be ignored, they assert they will see to it that whatever promise of protection shall be made shall be defeated.

The Republican leaders are much disturbed over the prospect of the convention splitting on the rock of free silver. One of the strongest silver men now in Washington said to-night that if the claims of the silver Republicans should be disregarded by the convention there undoubtedly would be a bolt. It is difficult to find a Republican who believes that the platform will contain an out-and-out sound-money plank. Sound-money Democrats recognize the fact that a Republican financial straddle would afford the Democrats a glorious opportunity at their convention to renounce the silver heresy and appeal to the people on a platform which could not be construed as in any sense catering to the white-metal crowd.

A Vital Question.

Whether the Democrats would have the political sense to take advantage of such a condition is a question which is being discussed with much earnestness in Washington.

The Davis Presidential boom, launched when Mr. Davis secured the indorsement by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of his revised Monroe doctrine, is to get fresh impetus this week, when Mr. Davis makes his promised speech in support of his resolution. The fact that the country understands that the resolution was designed for political effect will prove a serious handicap. The Cullom boom is attracting little or no attention.

"Steve" Elkins is preserving a sphinx-like silence, although it is obvious that his case requires more or less proclamation to keep it before the people. His anti-bond proposition died when he had the highest hopes of its success and his advancement in public estimation.

Teller Might Bolt.

There has been considerable talk in the last week of the probability of Senator Teller becoming the condidate of the silver men if the latter shall decide to bolt the Republican Party and form a separate party. The Senator said a day or two ago, when this matter was brought to his notice, that he would not in any circumstances be a candidate. His health is not good, and it is known that he is seriously contemplating retirement from public life at the close of his term. One who stands close to him said to-day that there was no doubt that if the Republicans failed to give the silver men what they demanded in the National platform Mr. Teller would withdraw from the party.

THE QUAY PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

Chairman Leach of Pennsylvania Professes to Think It a Good Thing.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Frank Willing Leach, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and one of Senator Quay's most trusted lieutenants, returned this morning from Washington, where he had been since last Thursday. He was asked what significance there was in the announcement of Senator Quay's candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

"That," said he, "is what I went to Washington to ascertain, and I have returned home with a full understanding of the programme of Senator Quay's friends throughout the country. A score or more of the Republican leaders of the several States have been urging him for three months to permit the use of his name, but it was not until a few days ago that he gave his assent."

"Will there be made an aggressive contest in his behalf?"

"Yes; the battle is on, and it is a fight to a finish so far as Senator Quay is concerned.

"What I learned in Washington was in the nature of a revelation to me. I came in contact with a good many of the leading members of both houses, as well as with a number of National Committeemen and other Republican leaders outside of Congress, and I am satisfied that Col. Quay is the first choice of many of them, and the second choice of nearly all.

"Gov. McKinley is likely to have the most votes on the first ballot, but no candidate can come anywhere near a nomination on that ballot. From what I learned I am convinced that there will be a concentration of forces in behalf of our junior Senator upon one of the subsequent ballots."

"Then Senator Quay's candidacy is not for the purpose of holding the Pensylvania delegation together?"

"No, of course not," said Mr. Leach. "He is earnestly and aggressively a candidate, and will remain so until the end."

"And you think he will win?"

"I honestly do. For the first time since the organization of the party I believe the Republican candidate for the Presidency will come from the greatest of the Republican States—Pennsylvania."

The Stolen Locket.

From The Boston Transcript.

There were two freshly identified lots of stolen goods at the office of the State Police, in the State House, Saturday morning. One of these was an old locket which was stolen from the house of Mrs. C. A. Hewins at West Roxbury, back in 1882. This is the oldest burglary from which property has been identified at the State House, and among the oldest of which there has been and evidence, either there or at the headquarters of the Boston police. There is one singular circumstance connected with this identification. The locket has two small panels of glass let into it, and at the time at which it was stolen these contained miniatures. About six years ago, after the burglar had had the locket for eight years, the miniatures were returned to the owner by mail, the burglar, evidently realizing that they were probably of some sentimental value to her.

Says the Story Is Absurd.

From The Chicago Record Feb. 14.

The Standard Oil Company is not to move its offices from New-York to Chicago. At least this was the announcement made yesterday by G. W. Stahl, Treasurer of the Western Division of the company. "I cannot imagine," he said, "where this report originated. There is no truth in it. On the very face of it the story is absurd. The company owns a large building in lower Broadway, New-York, in which its offices are, and to desert them would be like throwing money away."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Every one is aware of its high merit. Now selling below manufacturing prices, to make room for new goods.

WORK FOR LEGISLATORS

Matters That Will Receive Attention at Albany This Week

DR. PARKHURST TO SPEAK THERE

He Will Appear Before the Senate Committee Having Charge of the Police Reorganization Measure.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Dr. Parkhurst of New-York City will be at the Capitol this week unless for some reason the plans of Senator Pavey shall not be carried out. The occasion of his presence will be the hearing on Senator Pavey's bill providing for the reorganization of the police force of New-York City, at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, before the Senate committee. If Senator Pavey's plan shall turn out as he desires, Dr. Parkhurst will not be the only New-Yorker who will appear at the hearing, for the Senator hopes to secure the attendance of Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt and the other Police Commissioners. The bill is almost identical to the bill introduced by Senator Lexow last year, having been prepared by the Lexow investigating committee. It allows the Police Board absolute authority to reorganize the force above and including the Sergeants.

One of the most prominent Republican Senators said to-day that if this bill should come before the Senate many interesting and amusing complications might result. He continued:

"There seems to be no doubt that a number of the majority members of the Legislature would not care to give Mayor Strong's Police Board such absolute power as the bill calls for. In that event, if this policy should be carried out, the spectacle would be presented of many Republican Senators taking the same position on the Police Reorganization bill as that of Senator Coggeshall last Winter, for which he was condemned so severely, not only by his Republican colleagues, but by a strong plank in the Republican platform adopted at last Fall's convention as well. Then again, if Greater New-York is to become an accomplished fact this year, there will be no necessity for a reorganization bill, as other measures will be presented in the line of carrying out the Greater New-York scheme, which, of course, will include the future administration and government of police affairs in New-York City."

The joint sub-committee of the Cities Committees of the two houses is expected to present its report to the main committees on Tuesday. Several Senators have expressed a desire to Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Cities' Committee, to be heard on the matter before a report shall be submitted to either branch of the Legislature. After the sub-committee's report, hearings will be arranged to accommodate these Senators.

In the Assembly, Mr. Horton's anti-sparring bill will receive some attention this week, for it will be on the order of second reading Monday night. The introducer says the measure will not be antagonized this year as it was last. The bill does not prohibit sparring absolutely, but allows it within the buildings of duly incorporated athletic clubs.

The fact that Mr. O'Grady, leader of the majority, will not be at his desk Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the coming week means that there will be no political bills brought up in those days. If they should appear upon the calendar they will be laid aside. Mr. O'Grady does not anticipate that the coming week will be an important one in the Assembly.

It is expected that on Monday night Mr. Butts will call from the table his resolution urging Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of Cuba.

A special order in the Senate for Monday night is the consideration of the Coal Trust resolutions introduced by Senators Cantor and Wray and Assemblyman Robbins.

A hearing will be given by the Assembly Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon on the bills of Senators Page and Pavey, which reorganize the New-York common school system.

The Assembly Committees on Ways and Means and General Laws will give a hearing Thursday afternoon upon the bill providing for an improvement of the roads of the State.

The Senate Fish, Game and Forest Committee will listen to arguments Wednesday afternoon on the bills touching the jacking and hounding of deer and affecting the fishing grounds of the Thousand Islands.

A hearing, in which the entire bar of the State is interested, will be had before the Senate Judiciary Committee Thursday afternoon on the bills introduced by Senator Lexow and Assemblyman Stanchfield, which limit appeals to the Court of Appeals to questions of law, except in specified cases. This bill is designed to relieve the present overburdened Court of Appeals calendar.

The barbers of the State expect that the McGraw bill, making the law prohibiting "barbering" on Sundays general throughout the State, will be reported favorably by the Committee on General Laws.

The commercial travelers of the State are advocating a more liberal law touching the issuance of mileage books by steam railroad corporations. Assemblyman Saunders's bill, which covers this subject, will have a hearing before the Assembly Railroad Committee Wednesday afternoon.

The proposed amendments of Senator Raines to the ballot reform law will have a further hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee Thursday afternoon.

A joint hearing upon the bills prepared by the new Prison Commission, one of which provides for the employment of convicts upon State roads, will have a joint hearing before the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions and the Assembly Prison Committee Thursday afternoon.

The New-York Street Cleaning Department bill of Senator Pavey will be considered by the Senate Cities Committee Tuesday afternoon

Bills of Senator Wieman, providing for a four-cent fare on street railroads in Brooklyn and Buffalo, and Senator Coffey's bill providing for one five-cent fare on street railroad systems in Brooklyn, will be discussed by the Senate Railroad Committee Wednesday afternoon.

The hearing upon the bills compelling railroads to transport bicycles as baggage has been postponed until a week from Tuesday, when the Railway Committee will take the matter under consideration.

SHOT AT M'CAFFREY THROUGH THE DOOR

A Crazy Elizabeth Landlord Pays a Midnight Visit to a Tenant.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 16.—Bernard McCaffrey was aroused from slumber at 2 o'clock this morning by his landlord, Alfred Bauerian, who pounded vigorously on the door and demanded that McCaffrey pay him his rent. McCaffrey refused to open the door, and ordered his untimely caller to go away.

Bauerian sent three bullets through the door, which came near ending McCaffrey's life, as they passed very close to his body. The shooter then disappeared.

He was arrested this evening, and was found to be a raving maniac.

Ensign Andrew Crawford Arrested.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Policeman Healy this afternoon arrested Ensign Andrew Crawford of the Salvation Army for obstructing the sidewalks in Getty Square at the corner of Main Street. The Ensign had halted his army so that the spectators who assembled blocked the sidewalk.

The army has a permit from the Mayor to hold its meetings in the square, but not so as to interfere with travel. Ensign Crawford was paroled until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will then appear in court.

Pocahontas and John Smith.

From The Boston Transcript.

John Fiske still holds to his belief in the truthfulness of the story of Pocahontas and John Smith. He says the story cannot be doubted by any one who honestly investigates it.

ONE OF THE STORIES MR. DEPEW TOLD

He Reaffirms It and Gives His Indisputable Authority.

Letter to The Chicago Chronicle.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.—It is seldom that I answer strictures made upon my speeches by the press. As a rule, they are just and almost always fair from the standpoint of the politics or views of the journal.

A friend of mine has called my attention to the editorial in The Chronicle of Jan. 28, in which the Grant-Johnson story is attacked as incredible, improbable, and untrue, and, further, that it is told when all the parties are dead, and so distant from the time that recollections necessarily become vague.

The story was told me by Gen. Grant at dinner a short time before he ceased to accept invitations or go out. I told him that it was a most valuable contribution to the history of the rebellion period, and asked him why it had never been published. He said because in his judgment the knowledge of it had better be confined, as it had always been up to that time, to Gen. Sherman, himself, and a few very intimate friends. Not long ago, before his death, I was at his house, and he was discussing his memoirs. I asked him if he had included this story in his memoirs. He said no, because he feared, if published in that form and at that time, it would excite sectional animosities and produce an amount of discussion and irritation which he earnestly wished to avoid.

A few months after his death I wrote a letter to Col. Grant embodying all the facts as narrated to me, and asked the Colonel for permission to publish the letter, as its information was of too much importance to be lost to the history of our great National crisis. With the Colonel's consent I gave the letter to the press, and it received the widest publicity. Gen. Sherman and every one of the few friends who knew the story were living at the time. I received such corroboration from some of them as to leave no doubt in my mind that Gen. Grant's memory was not at fault in any particular as to the circumstances, and that I had accurately recollected the story as told to me.

As you truly remark, a man who makes so many speeches and gives his business days to the most exacting of vocations has little time for preparation, but if the subject matter calls for facts I am very careful to either verify them or not state them.

With your criticism as to the vast number of speeches I make I cordially agree, and if you can provide me with a plan by which the importunities and commands of people who cannot be denied because of their own activities and sacrifices in educational, charitable, patriotic, religious, and political work could be sucessfully resisted, I should lead a much easier, and, in all probability—though this may be doubted—secure a much longer life. Submitting to your courtesy this intrusion upon your valuable space, I am, yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

REINDEER IN ALASKA

Commissioner Harris Tells What Has Been and Should Be Done.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I notice an article in the issue of your paper of the date of Feb. 9 in regard to the recent proposal to appropriate the sum of $45,000 to introduce domesticated reindeer into Alaska. In the article that you have published you say that the object of the reindeer is the prevention of starvation on the part of the natives. The sum is a little more than double the amount appropriated last year by Congress for the natives on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, called the Pribilof Islands, who had been deprived of their support by the failure of the seal fishery; $19,500 was appropriated to those natives—199 persons all told. The sum appropriated by Congress to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Education for the education of the Alaskans has been $30,000 per annum for the past three years. This bureau has recommended, and the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior has approved of the plan to make the education of the Alaskans not only a book education, but an education in the arts of civilized life, in so far as those arts are fitting and proper for the climate and surroundings of Alaska.

From the fact that Alaska furnishes in immense quantities the moss on which the reindeer feed it has been correctly inferred that the breeding and training of the reindeer would be a very proper industry for the natives of Alaska, and at once make these natives useful to white settlers who should go there. Little can be done with agriculture in that region, but a large population may yet live on the productions of Alaska if the immense fields of moss are made available through the mediation of the reindeer. Judging by the experience of Lapland and Findland, nearly 10,000,000 reindeer could easily find permanent support on the moss of Alaska. The native, instead of being in danger of starvation, would then furnish a permanent support of food not only for his own people, but for arctic voyagers and for the immigrants to the mines, and for the other settlers from the States. But the question of food supply is not the only one. The communication from one point to another during the long Winters of Alaska is performed by dogs. But transportation by the reindeer is much more speedy and sure. The reindeer can find its subsistence at any port in Alaska in midwinter wherever his driver turns him loose; but food for the dogs in traveling has to be transported with the baggage that he carries, or else must be found at the frequent villages which make possible any journey with dogs.

The introduction of reindeer, therefore, is the key to the entire situation. Alaska has been and will be an item of great expense to the United States Government. This expense has been met by the seal production until the recent destruction of the fisheries. Meanwhile, what shall be done with Alaska, this territory of 580,000 square miles? During the past year nearly $1,000,000 of gold was mined by those regions. The miners must have their food brought from the States. Their communication with the civilized world is limited to a brief period in the Summer. But the reindeer can furnish food and transportation in sufficient quantities, provided the natives are trained so as to become herdsmen. The missionary stations, twenty in number; the Catholics, the Russians, and various Protestant denominations are eager to undertake the instruction of their pupils in the art of breeding and herding the reindeer. This bureau has already been engaged in this experiment since 1891. The first year there were obtained 16 reindeer, the second year 171, the third year 127, the fourth year 120, and 130 the last year. The possibility of transporting the deer across the sea and subsisting him en route, and of keeping a herd on this side, has been fully demonstrated. We have purchased, in all, 564 deer, and there have been born in Alaska from this herd 571 fawns. Seven families of Lapps have been procured to teach the improved methods of breeding and caring for these reindeer, and they have met this task with excellent success. In 1894, under Siberian herdsmen; the mortality of the reindeer was so great that out of 186 born 41 were lost. Under the care of the Lapps, out of 223 born in the Spring of 1895 only 15 were lost. We have at the present time a herd of 910 reindeer, and the rate of increase is about 50 per cent. annually. The first attempt has been made the past year to transport some of this herd to the missionary stations south of Golovin Bay and the Yukon River.

With the small herd that we have thus far collected we have solved the problem of the introduction of the reindeer, and find that this animal can be domesticated in Alaska and do all that was claimed for it at first. But it should be introduced in large numbers; the United States ought to purchase at least one large herd. What would be called a large herd in Lapland is 5,000 deer. But the request has been made on Congress to furnish only 1,500 reindeer, and this recommendation has been made in the interest of economy. The United States will be at a continued expense in providing for this distant region until it brings the people to self-support. It may as well have the whole region yield a profit to immigrants who go thither and to the Government itself. The creation of great herds of reindeer will create a taxable property in that region. What reason is there, therefore, to increase this herd by the insignificant numbers of 200 or 300 a year, when by a more liberal expenditure a herd of from 3,000 to 5,000 may be created at once, whose natural increase will be sufficient to furnish herds in a year or two to all the points held by missionaries or white settlers? Is it economy on the part of the United States Government to spend $20,000 a year for the support of the native inhabitants in danger of starvation, as at the Islands of St. Paul and St. George? Or is it best to spend $45,000 or $50,000 once for all, and have reindeer enough to stock all the islands and great herding grounds on the mainland?

I do not wish to deprecate the sentimental argument which is appealing so strongly to the kind-hearted people of the United States. But it is very unjust to suppose that the sentimental argument is the only argument. This enterprise—the introduction of reindeer into Alaska—appeals to the coldest-hearted political economists as well as to the warmest-hearted missionary. It proposes to raise these people from the position of fishers and hunters, the lowest natural condition of man, up to that of herders, one of the civilized conditions of men. And it is this latter reason that makes us repudiate the plan of stocking islands like the Aleutian and St. Lawrence Islands, for example, with tame reindeer, letting them run wild again in that region. We think it very important that the tame reindeer should be kept tame and the native be elevated to the position of herdsman, who rears the tame reindeer as a beast of burden and transportation and as furnisher of food.

W. T. HARRIS, Commissioner.
Bureau of Education, Washington, Feb. 13, 1896.

OLD BLANDFORD CHURCH

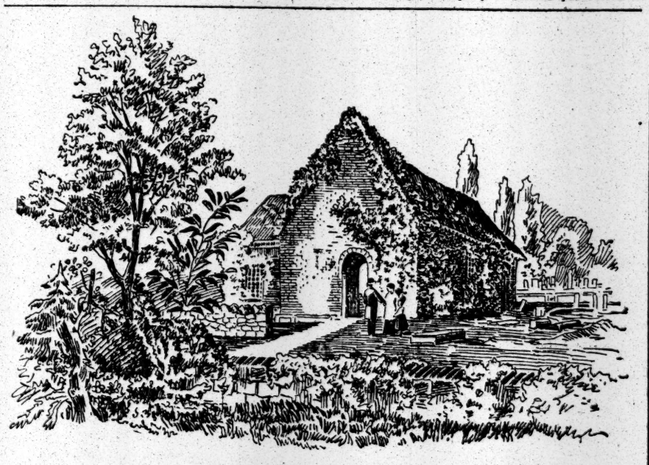
It Was Built in 1737 and Has an Interesting History.

HISTORICAL MEMORIES SURROUND IT

In the Near-by Graveyard Lie the Bones of Revolutionary Heroes—Tyrone Power's Beautiful Lines.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 16.—Around the old Colonial churches of Virginia cluster no more historical memories, no more tales of stirring deeds, no more romance than those which mark the imperishable fame of the crumbling brick church at Blandford, a typical little settlement about two miles from here. The fame of the "Old Blandford Church," known on the vestry books as the "Brick Church," is general throughout the South, particularly in Virginia; in the North you occasionally find in some library a stray picture of this famous edifice. Yearly thousands of people trudge along the picturesque road that winds its way from this city to the old town, and upon arriving at the historic church stand for hours reading the inscriptions upon the weather-beaten, time-stained, and fast-crumbling tombstones, or else stroll about the quaint, old-fashioned graveyard, where lie buried so many men and women who helped make Virginian history.

In a dark ivy-covered corner of the churchyard, with no tablet to mark the resting place of the "tenant of the narrow house," lies what remains of Gen. William Phillips, who died in Petersburg during the occupation, and who was called by Thomas Jefferson "the proudest man of the proudest Nation of the world."



The Old Blandford Church
Near Petersburg, Va.

The Old Blandford Church was built, or rather finished, in 1737. Nothing remains of the structure to-day but the four walls and the roof, which has been modernized, the object being to keep the sacred place intact as long as possible. Around the walls and over part of the roof cling huge masses of dark-green English ivy. Bats make the dismantled place their resort at night, hoot-owls fly through the paneless windows when darkness has settled upon the earth, and a general air of melancholy and desolation lingers about the place. Visitors to the church point to the east wall and read thereon, inscribed upon a tablet, the lines which have become famous for their beauty and simplicity.

The authorship of these lines has always been a matter of doubt. Many people claim to have written them. There is good reason, however, for believing that they were written by Tyrone Power, a celebrated Irish comedian, who visited the church about half a century ago, and who was lost at sea in a vessel that sailed from New-York and was never afterward heard of. The story told hereabouts is to the effect that while here on a visit Power walked over to the church one day, and becoming profoundly impressed with the slowly fading beauty of the historic pile, took a pencil from his pocket and wrote these lines:

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile;
Thou art hastening to thy fall;
And 'round thee in thy loneliness,
Clings the ivy to thy wall;
The worshippers are scattered now,
Who knelt before thy shrine,
And silence reigns where anthems rose
In days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind,
Where oft in years gone by,
Prayers rose from many hearts to Him,
The Highest of the High.
The tread of many a noiseless foot
That sought thy aisles, is o'er,
And many a weary heart around
Is still forever more.

How doth ambition's hope take wing!
How droops the spirits now!
We hear the distant city's din;
The dead are mute below.
The sun that shone upon their paths
Now gilds their lonely graves,
The zephyrs which once fanned their brows
The grass above them waves.

Oh, could we call the many back
Who've gathered here in vain—
Who've careless roved where we do now,
Who'll never meet again;
How would our very hearts be stirred
To meet the earnest gaze
Of the lovely and the beautiful—
The lights of other days!

When the old church was built Blandford was a growing, prosperous town. According to the old vestry books, some of the pews were rented. Others were "reserved for students" and the poor. What was once a floor of beautiful Bristol marble brought from England about 1730, is now nothing but yellow earth, made hard and smooth by the pressure of countless feet. An incident of much importance in the history of the church was the advent of the celebrated pastor, Whitfield, who preached there in 1765. Whitfield was a man of many peculiarities. A young man who heard him, and who was probably not a warm admirer, left a graphic but ironical letter to posterity describing how the good old man once created a sensation. The young man wrote: "Composed was his deportment, his countenance sanctified. When Dominie Whitfield beat the cushion of his desk with lusty vigor, the understanders were overwhelmed with dust. He proclaimed aloud to his dear hearers that he was going to cry. When this wonderful parson did cry he wept with such dramatic fervor that the negroes perched in the gallery broke into a loud series of heart-rending howls and lamentations. This satisfied Dominie Whitfield. He wiped the tears from his eyes and finished his sermon with much vehemence."

For sixty-five years the good people of Blandford and vicinity worshipped in the brick church. In 1802 a new church was built in Petersburg, and gradually the old place was abandoned to the bats and owls. Occasionally, however, even to this day, funeral services are held within the old edifice. From the original purchase of one acre, the graveyard has extended to many. It is estimated that at least 26,000 interments have been made in this rural necropolis. Many parts have been twice and even thrice buried over. Many of the tombstones are very old, and upon them, when the dirt and moss are scraped away, may be read curious epitaphs. In many instances the calling of the deceased is set forth. Several persons who were "respectable Scotch and London linen drapers" have those facts imprinted on the gravestones. The resting places of the soldiers, Northern and Southern, who fell during the civil war, are well kept. Shrieking shells and whistling bullets tore through the old burial ground, leaving scattered broken headstones and shattered shafts. The Confederate dead lie grouped together by States around a beautiful knoll, the summit of which is crowned by the mausoleum in which rests the remains of Gen. Mahone. Not far away the battle of the Crater, one of the bloodiest conflicts of the rebellion, was fought. Within a stone's throw is the unmarked grave of Gen. Phillips. When Phillips came up to the city with Benedict Arnold second in command, he was met near Blandford by Baron de Steuben with the Continental militia, who resisted bravely until flanked and overpowered by numbers. This happened on April 25, 1781. Arnold and Phillips remained in Petersburg, a while at Bollingbrook, the home of the famous Bolling family; then crossed the river, and went as far as Manchester, opposite Richmond. Subsequently, he returned to join forces with Cornwallis, who was on his way from the South.

While Gen. Phillips lay sick of bilious fever at Bollingbrook, (where Cornwallis also staid,) Lafayette, "that boy," as the victim of Yorktown called him, shelled the British headquarters from the heights across the river, and made it so warm that he and others with him had to retire to the cellar for safety. And in that cellar Gen. Phillips died. The old Bolling mansion still stands. Several duels have been fought within the shadow of the church. Three deaths resulted from these encounters. Many years ago an Italian named Antoinetti committed suicide within the church. These and other events are told the Northern visitors as they step in and out of the church and meander reverentially among the graves.

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SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING

Company F's Excellent Score for the Covell Trophy.

Although Company F's team won the second competition in the Covell Trophy match, shot Saturday evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory range, Company B retains possession of the prize by virtue of having the highest aggregate score up to date. In the first competition, decided on Jan. 11, Company B's team got a score of 276 and Company F's 270. Last Saturday evening F's men won with 270, while B's team was credited with 269. These figures make the aggregates to date 545 to 540 in favor of Company B.

The Covell match is open to teams of six from each company in the Seventh Regiment, three of whom shall not be armory sharpshooters. There are four competitions each year, and no man shoots in more than one. Five shots standing and five prone are allowed each member of a team. There is a time limit for each man of ten minutes from the call of ready, or fifteen minutes if the match is shot on one side of the range only. The Covell Trophy is awarded to the winning team in the match, to be held by it until the first competition in the succeeding year. At the close of the first competition the trophy is placed in the custody of the company whose team wins that competition, and, at the close of each succeeding competition, of the company which then has the highest aggregate.

Corp. Alexander Stevens got the only full score of the winning team, the individual scores of which follow:

COVELL TROPHY—COMPANY F.

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Corp. A. Stevens	25	25	50
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	22	24	46
Private C. E. Dobbin	21	25	46
Corp. C. Drake	23	22	45
Private W. H. Scofield	21	22	43
Lance Corp. F. G. Turner	18	22	40
Total	130	140	270

The other scores were:

Company B	132	137	269
Company G	127	132	259
Company H	128	138	266
Company E	127	128	255
Company I	123	124	247
Company C	117	129	246
Company D	117	123	240
Company K	119	112	231
Company A	124	126	231

The team-of-three match, also shot on Saturday evening, was productive of some very good marksmanship. In this match each man has seven shots standing and seven prone, and one member of each team must be a non-sharpshooter, and only one can be a first-class man, (sixty-eight or better.) It is not essential that members of a team belong to the same company. Two prizes are given, each divided into three equal parts. The prize winners were:

TEAM-OF-THREE MATCH.

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Capt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A	33	34	67
Private L. J. F. Rooney, Co. I	33	35	68
Private W. H. Ford, Co. A	28	31	51
Total	94	100	194
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B	31	35	66
Private L. P. Weber, Co. B	31	34	65
Sergt. J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	30	31	61
Total	92	100	192

The prize for the best score made by a non-sharpshooter was won by

W. H. Scofield, Co. F	32	35	67

The prize for the best score made by a fourth or fifth class man was won by

Sergt. N. Engel, Jr., Co. C	32	28	60

The following qualified as experts:

	Standing.	Prone.
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn, Co. H	36	61
Corp. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H	39	68
Private E. S. Coy, Co. D	39	65
Lieut. H. Melville, veteran	38	62
Private L. J. F. Rooney, Co. A	39	67
Private C. Craigin, Co. I	39	67

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Private L. J. F. Rooney, Co. A	33	35	68
Private T. D. O'Connor, Co I	30	35	65
Private W. H. Scofield, Co. F	32	35	67
Private G. F. Jacoby, Co. B	32	34	66
Private R. Darling, Co. A	31	34	65

LITTLE CHANCE OF THE FIGHT

Fitzsimmons and Maher to Have a Conference To-day.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 16.—The question of fight or no fight has been put off for one more day. After having dragged Maher's representatives down from Las Cruces to-day, Martin Julian refused to go into conference, contenting himself with the oft-repeated statement of "We will make known our position to-morrow," just as for two weeks before the Ozark fiasco, he chirruped: "We will be in Hot Springs Oct. 31." Fitzsimmons privately expressed himself this morning to the effect that he regarded the jig as up, and this is taken as forecasting his attitude to-morrow. Both Dan Stuart and Maher, the latter having been telegraphed for to-night, will have something to say on the question of forfeit, and the chances are that the Cornishman will not find himself able to carry things his own way.

Julian and Fitzsimmons came across from Juarez, this morning, for the purpose of meeting the Maher people. The conference had been set for noon, but the train from Las Cruces was three hours late, and after hanging about for a while the pair went back to their quarters.

When "Buck" Connelly, who was accompanied by "Joe" Walcott, also of Pittsburg, arrived at 3 o'clock, the crowd was on the way to the bull fight, and headquarters were deserted. They at once started for Jaurez in a fast rig, and encountered Julian just as he was entering the Amphitheatre. In reply to Connelly's request for a conference in the evening at headquarters and with the promoters and correspondents as auditors the brother-in-law manager replied that Fitzsimmons had a dinner party for 6 o'clock, and that it would not be possible for either of them to come to town until to-morrow. Connelly asked if Fitzsimmons would consent to another postponement until Friday next, with the proviso that if Maher's eyes were still affected on that date no objection would be raised to Fitzsimmons receiving the forfeiture. Julian replied: "We will give you an answer to-morrow morning."

LITTLE DRAMAS OF PARIS

Rochefort Against Severine, Everybody Against the Radicals.

GRACEFUL TACT OF DUC D'AUMALE

Financial Problem and Academic Sensations—Bourgeois's Reform of Formulas at End of Letters.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—There is an "entr'acte" to the Comédie Humaine. It threatens to be a long one. It would be difficult to say at present writing whether the curtain is to be rolled down permanently or not on the Lebaudy blackmailing drama. There is a lull, at all events, and public interest drifts away. The smoldering embers, however, are gently fanned each day by Rochefort and Severine. The former deals giant blows; the latter, either from surprise or faint-heartedness, seems less emphatic than usual in her replies. The public know that Rochefort, once started, never lets up; they can trust, and wait, and think of something else.

The growing dissatisfaction, the faultfinding, the general disposition to cavil with anything and everything the present Ministry may or may not do, seems to be leading up to a forced change. "Quoi? Ah voila!" No living man, answers more intelligently. Theorizing is not knowing, and the domestic checkerboard is just as hesitating, as pulse-feeling, as the international game. Wait and watch is the keynote. It would, perhaps, be a little unkind to quote the Republican wags, who marvel at the constant opposition of the Duc d'Orleans—"toujours couché"—when his followers declare him to be ready, up, and stirring. You see, people do not exactly believe in kings or royal crowns, and still less in the superlative right of birth; but it is just a trifle disappointing to find a self-imposed heir to a phantom throne so very limp and so liable either to fall off or tumble down. Even on foreign soil it is not flattering. The French are the most susceptible people in the world, the most easily influenced by public appearance, "mise en scène, panache," and glory. It is here that the Kaiser—the enemy—catches the regretful effervescence of public fancy. The only one of the Orleans family who is always tactful is the Duc d'Aumale. He always manages to do some graceful act without losing a shading of that aristocratic dignity which I believe all republicans covet. For example, not being able to attend the ceremony of the reception at the Académie to M. Jules Lemaitre, the Duke, on the morrow, invited the new member of the celestial élite to breakfast—without his green embroidered coat; and the generous wine-cup, the flow of two immortalized souls, and the more evanescent gossip of the boulevards, the drama even of the coulisses, contributed to that special geniality of which the Duke is so fond and from which even family ambition could not make him an exile.

No, no one can tell how long the radical winds are to be allowed to direct the sunshine and the clouds, but good gracious! how they whirl things about; especially in the educational battle ground. The question of the baccalaureate is still a problem, but the ashes of St. Charlemagne are feeling the toss of the whirlwind. The glorious institution of a general holiday, a cold lunch, washed down with the most diluted tisane; an afternoon frolic is still maintained for the good boys—but the naughty professors are deprived of their share of the feast, their traditional banquet is suppressed. Administrative authority, unjust, as usual, has curtailed extravagance in the defenseless victims, still allowing stuffed, greedy, overfed boys to bolt a tremendously square meal at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

This is the delicious irony of the measure. Imagine a Frenchman eating a fork breakfast at 10 o'clock or after! Why, if the poor fellow did not die a natural death in consequence, family physic and personal apprehension would soon send his bones to cremation. Fancy any French mother allowing her darling to risk his good hereditary digestion on a morning beefsteak! When the economists scraped the table of one and advanced the feed gong of the other, they showed superior diplomacy—worthy of a better cause. The illusions, the rivalry, the honor of Charlemagne are over. Once more this year the lads will file in for early indigestion. The present Minister of Public Instruction has to discover two millions before 1897; gold mines being overworked, Mr. Combes takes the less popular starvation plan. Now, if the most democratic of all Governments decides to cut the rations, the example is not followed in the most aristocratic circles. It is a well-known historical fact that the figure of the Empress of Austria is not only a great personal satisfaction, but also that the Emperor delights in the peculiar girlishness and grace of outline of the imperial sovereign. Parisian wit is considerably perplexed by the menu given by the up-to-date Figaro. The long walks of the indefatigable lady belong to the most modern history of entrainement; but it almost staggers our ideas of alimentation to learn that her Majesty begins with chocolate, with whole slices of roast meat cut from the centre of the huge, rare surface by the Empress herself—this at an early hour, followed shortly afterwards by a cupful of the juice of eight pounds of pressed raw beef—and then the athletic vigor of constitution is considered to be in proper condition for the day's programme. With all this care the heart-crushed lady is more to be pitied than the overworked, bowed-down peasant woman, who also rises at dawn to hasten to the fields—but first gives the thin soup to her babies and to her "homme."

The kindest feeling dictates the general sympathy expressed for the English Royal family in their affliction. The personality of the Prince of Battenberg was not overfamiliar, and his departure for Sierra Leone did not give any anxiety; his death, out there, inglorious and unnecessary, brings back a recollection not precisely dear to every one perhaps, but regretful to the majority; this feeling is emphasized by the news—a revelation here—that the Empress Eugénie is godmother to the little daughter of the Princess Beatrice. To-day the people say—what could the poor wife expect; Eugénie brings no luck. Zululand and the Sierra Leone connect themselves. The French forget facts, but remember romance wonderfully, and there has always been a lingering sympathy for the English Princess because of her loye for the Prince Imperial, whom no one dislikes. You will find no one to contradict a possible statement that had the boy lived he might have checked republicanism and waved anew the banner surmounted with the eagle, with violets entwined. The discussion, of course, is useless; the reminiscent idea is not distasteful—but this kindliness extends its patient courtesy no further.

The Deputies are very quiet, since their return. The terrible question is the financial problem, and new taxation knocks at the windows; this means that the panes as well as the doors are to be maintained gratuitously, a few other items thrown in, and the great bill brought to income payment. Mr. Bourgeois did not deem it necessary to worry his audience in Lyons with all these details or any further explanation. He preferred to perpetrate a climax—the apotheosis of the present Cabinet, as regards its foreign policy. This was really funny, and Paris appreciated it.

More interesting to-day are the elections of Anatole France to the Lesseps "fauteuil" in the Académie, and of Costa de Beauregard to the seat of Camille Doucet. This is the second election taken for the de Lesseps vacancy, the one of last June giving no majority to the vote. The fauteuil belonging to the great Suez hero is the sixteenth; it had been occupied in the present century by Andrieux, Thiers, and Henri Martin. Camille Doucet occupied the thirty-third chair, belonging previously to Lucien Bonaparte, Auger, and Alfred de Vigny. Em

THE SENATE IS A MENACE

Republicans Concur in the Declaration Made by Mr. Smith.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT DESIRED

Elective Officers Will Hold On for Another Year—Stories of Foraker and Butler—The Seed Distribution Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The remark made by Senator Smith a few days ago in ending his speech on the Monroe doctrine, that the Senate at present is a menace to the prosperity of the country and ought to adjourn at the earliest possible moment, has, strange to say, struck a responsive chord on the Republican side of the Chamber. Some of the Republicans say in private that there is no prospect of passing any "useful" legislation outside of the appropriation bills, and that their party interests would best be subserved by an early adjournment. The Democrats, who thus far have managed to keep their old antagonists in hot water, are not worrying much over the situation. Some of them believe that there is much party capital to be made by prolonging the session. To these men the spectacle afforded of the split between the sound-money and silver Republicans is indicative of a popular reaction in favor of the Democratic Party. They would have the session continue, with its promise of further Republican tribulations, until the opening of the St. Louis Convention at least, when they expect to see the Republican ship run high and dry on the rock of free silver. There is really little prospect that either house will make a move to adjourn until some time in June. The Silver bill and the Monroe doctrine are still to be debated at considerable length, and the question of fortifications, the increase of the navy and collateral subjects, to say nothing of the regular appropriation bills and other matters which inevitably must claim public attention, will have to be taken up. It is significant that those who favor an early adjournment leave out of consideration the probability that the Venezuelan commission, which is actively pursuing the investigation for which it was created, will doubtless be prepared to report some time in the early Summer. Up to within a short time the argument has been accepted that, inasmuch as the findings of the commission were likely to bear out the contention that Great Britain has encroached upon Venezuelan territory, it would be advisable for Congress to be on hand to meet the situation likely to be caused by such a report. In the last week there has been a decided change in sentiment at the Capitol. Speeches on the Monroe doctrine no longer prove attractive, although an exception is likely to be noted Monday, when Mr. Davis makes his argument in behalf of the resolution recently reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. This resolution, it is generally understood here, was framed as an aid to the Presidential aspirations of its author. Mr. Davis has an impressive style, and when he addresses the Senate he is listened to with close attention. His last set speech of importance was addressed to the incendiary remarks of Mr. Peffer, and was quoted all over the country as one of the ablest and most patriotic addresses ever heard on the floor of the Senate. The expressions Tuesday in the House of Commons attest the desire of Great Britain to avoid a conflict with the United States, and are taken here to mean that there is not a remote probability that the two nations will go to war over the Venezuelan boundary question.

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The Senate elective officers, who expected a few days ago to lose their places through the action of the Republican caucus, are now asured that they will be able to hold on until March, 1897, at least. The fact has been stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Republicans relied upon the vote of Marion Butler, the North Carolina Populist, to enable them to carry out their programme, which included the selection of A. J. Shaw of Washington to be Secretary of the Senate, and Major H. L. Grant of North Carolina to be Sergeant at Arms. Butler was pledged to support Grant, and as it was proposed to fill all the chief places at once, the Republicans were assured that Butler would "go the whole hog" in order to make good his promise to Grant. Butler now is deterred from fulfilling his pledge by the threats of his Populist associates in the Senate, and the assurances which reach him from North Carolina that the Populists there will turn against him if he gives any aid to the Republican Senators. The latter thus find themselves exposed to the jeers of the country for lending themselves to a cheap scheme for securing to the party a few more bits of Senate patronage, and then being defeated just as the unholy compact with a Populist was about to be consummated. There are about 180 employes in the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms, and fully one-third of this number would be affected by changes in the heads of those two offices. Secretary Cox and Sergeant at Arms Bright are not discussing the situation in public, but there is no doubt that they appreciate the ridiculous predicament in which the Republicans find themselves.

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Many good stories are heard in the Senate and House press galleries. Many of the correspondents take part in the campaigns in their respective States and return to Washington well supplied with spicy tales of their experiences. One of the latest stories illustrates the "nerve" of ex-Gov. Foraker, who, in March, 1897, will succeed Calvin S. Brice as the junior Senator from Ohio. Foraker, who had occupied the Gubernatorial chair in Ohio two successive terms, in 1889 aspired to a third term, and entered upon the campaign in his usual vigorous style. At one rural political meeting which he attended the thought came to him that it would be well to put forward the "faithful servant" idea in his own interest, and he proposed to do so. "My friends," he said, "I desire to place the subject of my candidacy before you in such a way that you cannot possibly misunderstand it. Now, let us suppose that one of you, a farmer, desires to hire a man to work his farm. After diligent search he finds a man who comes highly recommended and strikes a bargain with him. This man devotes himself to the interests of his employer. Nothing that is required to be done for the good of the farm is neglected by him. He is prompt, obedient, always reliable, and the results of his care are thoroughly apparent to the farmer at the end of the season. Now, if this man has been honest and industrious and thoroughly helpful, isn't it reasonable for the farmer to desire to re-engage him for another year, and at the close of the second year, if the man's record is still beyond reproach, isn't it natural for the farmer to want him to stay a year longer?" Mr. Foraker paused, as if for a reply, and an old farmer in the crowd squeaked out: "That's all right, Governor, but suppose the feller has got to thinking he owns the place?" Foraker was defeated by Campbell that year, and he must have thought of that old farmer when he read the election returns.

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Another good story which ought to be perpetuated relates to the readiness of the late Benjamin F. Butler on the stump. Gen. Butler was making a speech in a Western town in the Fall of 1884, and had just concluded a savage attack upon his political opponents, when a man who had been listening intently shouted: "Well, you were a friend of Jeff Davis, any way." Butler glared at the man a moment, while revolving in his mind the question so suddenly presented. "It is true," he shouted, "that I was the friend of Jeff Davis, but that was when he deserved the friendship of all honest men; when he was a brave soldier of the Union, an able Secretary of War, and a United States Senator. When he became a traitor I fought him, which you did not." The four last words were delivered with all of Butler's great power of lung, and his finger was leveled at the unfortunate being who had interrupted him, and who, it happened, had been a notorious skulker during the war. Butler did not know anything about the individual, but he took his chances, and made a great hit.

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Although the Senate has voted to revive an old imposition upon the public in the form of the annual seed distribution, which was discontinued by the Secretary of Agriculture because of its doubtful legality, there is no likelihood that the President will sign the joint resolution authorizing the job. Mr. Morton evidently gave the seed humbug its quietus with the full consent of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Vest, who played the star part in the Senate performance relative to this question, made the mistake of raising the point that in the allotment and distribution of seeds to members of Congress for the year 1894-5, the Secretary of Agriculture gave to his own State of Nebraska 1,133,754 packages, or nearly one-ninth of the whole amount distributed throughout the country. This statement was not only shown by Mr. Allen of Nebraska to be thoroughly misleading, but it served as a basis for the publication of a table calculated to direct public attention anew to the wisdom of Secretary Morton in abolishing the Seed Bureau. Mr. Allen prefaced his remarks with the statement that in 1894 there was a drought in the State of Nebraska, and that no doubt the Secretary of Agriculture supplied the people of the State as much seed as he could consistently in consequence of that fact. Then he sent to the desk and caused to be read a transcript from the records, showing that the inequality in the distribution of seeds originated from the circumstances that the seeds were transferred from various members of Congress to their associate. The heavy showing in favor of Nebraska was due largely to the "hustling" abilities of the representatives of that State, who secured large supplies of seed from their colleagues in both houses.

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For instance, Senator Allen himself was presented with 10,150 packages, 1,400 of which came from Senator Ransom, 3,000 from Senator Pfeffer, 1,400 from Senator Walsh, 1,450 from Senator Murphy, 1,450 from Senator Palmer, and 1,450 from Senator Hunton. Representative Kem of Nebraska gathered in 21,000 packages in excess of his own allowance, the contributors being Senator Wilson of Iowa, 3,000 packages; Representative Springer, 4,000; Senator Roach, 2,500; Representative Grow of Pennsylvania, 11,000, and Representative Griffin, 500. Representative Meiklejohn was given 2,500 packages by Mr. Henderson of the House. The Allen statement, while interesting as an exhibit of Congressional generosity at the expense of the Government, shows that the seeds heretofore distributed yearly by the Department of Agriculture have been regarded as so much "pap" by Senators and Representatives, to be used in currying favors or in meeting personal obligations. Nearly 500,000 packages were transferred in the last fiscal year by members of both houses, and undoubtedly a large proportion of the total of over 9,000,000 packages furnished was directed into unproductive channels. That eminent farmer, Lemuel Ely Quigg of New-York, gave 15,000 packages of his allowance to Mr. Tate of Georgia. Only two representatives, Somers of Wisconsin and Burnes of Missouri, were more liberal than he. The farcical character of the business is well illustrated in the fact that Somers of Wisconsin gave 16,480 packages to Tate of Georgia, and Burnes of Missouri gave 16,417 packages to Babcock of Wisconsin. The difference between these figures represents the loss sustained by Wisconsin by this amicable "transfer" system.

OPPOSE THE STRAUSS SCHOOL BILL

The Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform Preparing Arguments Against It.

The Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform, of which ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt is Chairman, is actively working against the Board of Education School bill, known as the Strauss bill. In carrying out its fight a number of documents are being distributed.

One is the platform of the committee adopted Feb. 6, in which such a revision of the present school system as will take it out of party politics is urged.

Another document is the minority report of the Board of Education, signed by Charles B. Hubbell, Jacob W. Mack, Dr. Edward H. Peaslee, Henry A. Rogers, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, and Dr. Philip Meirowitz. This report cites the reasons for which the members oppose the Strauss bill. The reasons are as follows:

We believe that any changes in the school system should place the appointments, promotions, and transfers of teachers in the hands of the Supervising Board of the system to the exclusion of appointments by non-expert bodies of school officers.

We believe that all repairs should be initiated and carried on by the Building Department of the Board of Education without any interference or participation on the part of any other board of school officials.

A brief has been prepared, which will be submitted on behalf of the City Club of New-York, the Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform, Good Government Club E, and the Public Education Association. The brief gives reasons for approving the Pavey bill, which abolishes the Ward Trustees. The signers of the brief are:

For the Committee on Legislation of the City Club—Frank J. Goodnow, Chairman pro tem., and James W. Pryor, Secretary.

For the Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform—Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, Treasurer; John C. Clark, Secretary; W. Bayard Cutting, Nicholas Murray Butler, James B. Reynolds, Henry W. Taft, and W. W. Niles, Jr., Executive Committee.

For Good Government Club E—J. Augustus Johnson, President, and George R. Bishop, Secretary.

For the Public Education Association—By the Executive Commitee: Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, President; Miss Martha L. Draper, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, Mrs. C. H. Lee, Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, Secretary; Mrs. Edward S. Mead, Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Eugene S. Blois, Mrs. Charles M. Perry, and Miss Alice Pine.

WANT TO TRY LABOR POLITICS AGAIN

The Union May Endeavor to Organize an Independent Party.

The Central Labor Union has for several years been trying to get up an independent labor political party, and at a meeting of that body yesterday another effort was made to drag it into political action this year.

Delegate Winston of the coach drivers, who hails from London, offered a resolution that the Central Labor Union should issue a call for a conference of trades and labor unions and reform organizations to decide upon a plan for independent political action, as this was a Presidential year. Winston made a long speech in support of his motion in which he depicted, in glowing colors, the wonderful reforms in government which organized labor would perform.

A delegate moved that the matter be referred to the constituent unions, and Delegate McDermott opposed the motion. So did George K. Lloyd and other delegates, who have been through several campaigns in which independent labor political action has been tried. They said that up to the present such experiments had not been successful, perhaps on account of great temptations that had been offered by leaders of the old political parties. At one time labor politics made great strides, but men who had sworn to be true to the labor party went quietly to the leaders of the other parties or entered into negotiations with them, and sold out their associates and party for whatever they could get. Some of those who were influential with the workingmen and were regarded as men of sterling honesty sold out for considerable amounts, while smaller men were willing to take $10 and even $5 to sell out the labor party. There undoubtedly would come a time, they thought, when workingmen would go into independent political action, as things tended that way, but that time had not yet arrived.

Delegate Winston said that he was in favor of socialism, but he did not want to join the Socialist-Labor Party here because he did not believe in the men that controlled it. The resolution was finally referred to the constituent unions.

Held on a Charge of Homicide.

"Jerry" Barnett, the Fourth Ward pugilist, is locked up in Essex Market Prison, charged with homicide. Magistrate Flammer held him yesterday without bail to await the action of the Coroner, in the case of Joseph Feinberg, who was sent Saturday night by Saloon Keeper Joseph Weinstein of 224 Madison Street to deliver a keg of beer.

Feinberg was tripped up at the corner of Rutgers and Monroe Streets, the keg striking his head and fracturing his skull, so that he died almost immediately.

FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Active Work in the Movement to Peaceably Settle All Quarrels Between the United States and Great Britain.

A call signed by Mayor Strong, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Justice Charles P. Daly, President Seth Low of Columbia University, and William E. Dodge, has been sent to a number of prominent men in this city and Brooklyn looking toward the formation of a committee to further the movement now in progress in England and this country for the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration to settle all disputes between the United States and Great Britain. The call of the committee says:

Simultaneous movements in Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities to consider the subject of a permanent High Court of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States indicate how widespread is the desire in this country to reach a pacific settlement of such disagreements between Great Britain and ourselves as diplomacy fails to adjust. It appears that in England also unofficial leaders of opinion are moving strongly in the same direction.

It is proposed to ask fifty representative citizens of New-York and Brooklyn to form a committee which shall co-operate with similar committees in other cities in calling a meeting to be held in Washington at such time as may be approved, to take such action as will best further this object. The matter is a vital one, and time an important factor, as the country will soon be absorbed in the Presidential campaign.

In connection with the deliberations of the committee signing the call, which will take place early this week, the question of urging the holding of meetings on Washington's Birthday in furtherance of the proposed movement will probably be considered, in accordance with the suggestions of a circular which has been received by William E. Dodge and others interested here. This circular says:

A great political campaign is about to be inaugurated which will absorb the attention of the whole people till near the close of the year. But an issue of larger importance, vastly more momentous, both for the near and the remote future, than those involved in any Presidential campaign, is before us. Shall the English-speaking people of the world be friends or enemies? Shall there be constant possibility and menace of destructive war, or shall there be assured and established peace, with honor and justice?

The suddenness and the possibility of hostilities broke upon the people of the United States and Great Britain, wholly unexpected, profoundly disturbing, fraught with peril to the enlightened character of both nations, to civilization, prosperity, and human life, is sucient reason why the people of both countries should employ their strength, not in preparation to destroy each other, but in securing peace between the two nations upon eternal and immovable adatimant.

On Feb. 2 the people of the United States will celebrate the birth of George Washington. Let the people make that day even more glorious by inaugurating a movement for cementing all the English-speaking people of the world in peace and fraternal unity.

We, therefore, suggest and propose that the people of all cities and towns of the Union, at their meetings to celebrate the birth of Washington, or at special meetings called for the purpose on the Sunday afternoon next following, or in the meetings of their societies, clubs, churches, social, religious, or commercial organizations nearest in time to Washington's Birthday, shall embody their views, each assemblage in its own way, on the following questions:

1. Do we wish the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences which may fail of settlement by diplomacy between the two powers?

2. What is our opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain?

W. E. Dodge of this city, in association with Dr. W. C. Gray of Chicago, will receive the results of these proceedings, and will arrange for the transmission to the President of the United States and to the Queen of England.

BROOKLYN'S NEW HIGH CHURCH

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S HOLDS SERVICES IN A SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM.

Father Turner Celebrates Masses—Will Soon Be Established in Central Presbyterian Building.

Services were held yesterday for the first time in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Chrysostom, at Willoughby and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn. The Rev. J. Spencer Turner, commonly spoken of as "Father" Turner, officiated, and the services were actually held in the Sunday-school room of the Central Presbyterian Church by permission of the minister, Dr. Carson. The hall was not consecrated, but a temporary altar had been erected and the services were impressive and elaborate.

Father Turner is famous in Brooklyn for his extremely high church tendencies. The services yesterday he described to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as masses. During the celebration of the "masses" there was no service in the adjoining Central Presbyterian Church, but in the afternoon and evening the usual Presbyterian services were held by the minister.

It was a curious fact, many thought, that a service described as a mass, and differing little in point of ritual from the Roman Catholic ceremony, should be held by a Protestant Episcopal community in the schoolroom of a Presbyterian church. The severe, simple service of the latter was, of course, in greatest possible contrast to Father Turner's rich and elaborate ceremonial.

The Central Presbyterian Church is shortly to be vacated by its congregation, and the Episcopal residents in the up-town section of Brooklyn have agreed to pay $28,000 for its purchase. On April 1, the title of the church will be changed to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene. Father Turner is a member ex officio of the church Board of Trustees, of which Joseph Hossack of 548 Van Brunt Street is Chairman. The other Trustees are William A. Wood, Frank C. Reubs, and Herbert C. Kitch, Mr. Reubs being also Secretary and Mr. Wood Treasurer.

The new church will probably become the home of the most advanced ritualistic tendencies among Brooklyn Episcopalians. The struggles of this congregation to found a ritualistic church in Brooklyn are unusual in Long Island ecclesiastical history. Several years ago Father Williams, rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Jefferson Avenue, started a movement which had for its object the attainment of a ritualistic church for the residents of Brooklyn. He was supported by a number of well-known men, but Bishop Littlejohn refused to grant permission for a new parish in the district. Some time ago the Church of St. Chrysostom, in Tompkins Square, fell into financial difficulties and was sold by the Trustees to the Church of the Epiphany. The charter was, however, retained, and under it the Central Presbyterian Church is to be purchased.

The interior appointments of the new church are to be of the most sumptuous description, and no pains will be spared to secure the best musical talent for the choir. Acolytes have been in training for some time.

Chairman Hossack of the Board of Trustees said to a reporter:

"The want of a church in which Catholics of the Episcopal communion residing in the up-town section might worship has long been felt. We found difficulty in obtaining our desire, but now that we have the church, it will be a credit, and add to the attractiveness of Brooklyn as a place of residence. The congregation will prosper under the ministration of Father Turner, who is a man of personal magnetism, and a most conscientious priest. The church will enter on its career of usefulness with the aid of a large, influential, and respectable congregation."

The Central Presbyterian Church is a wooden structure of by no means imposing appearance. It will be rededicated. The ritualistic movement in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, and some of its more glaring evidences in New-York City, were told of yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The Church of St. Ignatius, (Father Ritchie,) with its holy water, eucharistic vestments, confessionals, incense, and reservation of the mass, was described.

"Oh! but Father Ritchie's church is not high," replied Father Turner, when asked for his opinion, "his service is very simple; so is his church."

Father Turner sails for Italy on Wednesday next. On his return he said he would be in charge of the new church which will then probably be ready for its congregation.

Accused of Stealing a Gold Cross.

Louis Hamel, twenty-three years old, who refused to give his address, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of being a suspicious person. Mrs. Anne Mallaliau of 317 West Seventeenth Street had called at the West Thirtieth Street Station Saturday night and complained that Hamel had stolen from her house last Monday a gold cross valued at $27, which he had taken from one of the bureau drawers. Hamel was arrested yesterday morning.

He denied his guilt, and Magistrate Brann held him for a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW FEATURES.

Guides from the Best Hunting Grounds Will Be Found in Camp.

As arrangements progress for the Sportsmen's Exposition, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden March 16 to 21, it is becoming evident that it will be the best affair of the kind ever given in this or any other country.

Camps will be maintained by several of the exhibitors who deal in hunters' and anglers' supplies, and some of the best-known hunters, fishermen, and guides in the country will be on hand to talk over old hunting excursions and impart such information as they possess of the big game found in the region from which they come, to tell the best time to make hunting trips, and give any other information of like nature. These camps will be a regular paradise for lovers of hunting and fishing.

Guides from the Adirondacks and the Maine woods, hunters, trappers, and cowboys from Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and other far Western States noted for their big game will be in attendance and in the regular hunting costumes, and in their native dialect will rehearse their many exciting exploits and give information to all inquirers. A regular bureau will be established, where hunting trips can be arranged and guides engaged.

Arrangements have been made for the appearance of two or three families of Indians from the far West who have never been away from their native wilds before. They will live in skin lodges or tepees in the primitive fashion of thirty or forty years ago. They will be appareled and armed in native style and live exactly as at home. They will be occupied in the regular pursuits of wild Indians—the bucks making bows, arrows, and pipes; the squaws dressing hides, making moccasins, and doing beadwork. An interpreter will be provided, by means of whom the public can talk with the red men and women.

What will be of great interest to anglers will be an exhibit of oil paintings of fishes. W. C. Harris, a noted angler, has for years taken an artist with him on his fishing trips in widely separated waters of the United States and Canada, and has caught on rod and line specimen fish which the artist painted on the spot before their color tints had faded. There will be a large number of pictures, aggregating about 100, making the collection unequaled in any country.

In connection with the exhibition a trophy and loan exhibit will be held in the concert hall. It is proposed to make this the most interesting and complete exhibition of the kind ever given. The exhibit will include trophies, prizes, cups, medals, plates, banners, and souvenirs representing superiority in contests of a sporting or athletic nature on field, track, and water. Shooting, military, and athletic clubs, colleges, yacht clubs, and all who hold championship emblems in rowing, yachting, swimming, boxing, shooting, and such events will be represented. Trophies and relics of the hunting field will also be on exhibition.

Among the probable contributors are the following, many of whom have already signified their acceptance of the invitation: Theodore Roosevelt, William Zeigler, J. W. Lawrence, Seventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Twenty-third Regiments, New-York Athletic Club, New Manhattan Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Orange Athletic Club, G. P. Morosini, Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia Colleges, and many others.

Among the prominent firms who have secured space for the exposition are the following:

E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Messrs. Tatham Brothers, the Overman Wheel Company, H. H. Kiffe Company, Obrig Camera Company, Recreation, Miss Cornelia T. Crosby, (fly rod;) Francis Bannerman, Outing Publishing Company, B. Altman & Co., Cleveland Target Company, Marlin Firearms Company, Schoverling, Daly & Gales, Colt's Patent Fireams Company, Forest and Stream Publishing Company, W. Fred Quimby Company, Hunter Arms Company, Le Roy Shot and Lead Works, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Von Lengerke & Detmold, Herman Boker & Co., Messrs. Parker Brothers, Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works, Union Metallic Cartridge Company, George Paddock, Cushman & Denison, Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Electric Boat Company, Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, Remington Arms Company, Hazard Powder Company, Anker Bouillon Capsule Manufacturing Company, E. W. Cole & Co., United States Net and Twine Company, A. G. Spalding & Brothers, the Tie Company, A. J. Cammeyer, American Smokeless Powder Company, Standard Typewriter Exchange, W. W. Hart & Co., Le Fevre Arms Company.

A one-and-one-third rate has been arranged with several trunk lines, which will be given to agents throughout the country. It is expected that this will bring into the city the largest number of sporting goods people ever gathered here.

CRESCENDO BADLY HURT.

Injury to the Colt May Prevent Mr. Burke's Eastern Campaign.

J. Naglee Burke of San Francisco, who was a visitor to the Eastern tracks last Summer, made a host of friends who will be truly sorry to learn that he has lost the services of his very promising colt, Crescendo, who ran second in the Coney Island Futurity last season. The colt was looked upon as one of the most promising of the three-year-olds of 1896, and his loss at this time is a bad blow to his owner, who depended on him as the chief reliance of his stable this season. It is a sporting loss principally, as Mr. Burke is a very wealthy man, and a new-comer on the turf.

Crescendo was unlucky all through his career after he was sold, as he had shown himself the best youngster in California, and so an Eastern campaign was decided on. On the way to Chicago the colt caught cold and had a severe attack of lung fever in that city. He was taken to Saratoga, nursed carefully and brought here for the futurity. How near he came to winning it, in spite of his hurried preparation, all racegoers will remember, for Requital only caught and beat him right on the post. Hurrying him for that race had a bad effect, and the colt was never himself after that. He was a son of Flambeau, out of the Imported mare Janet N., by Macgregor.

Crescendo was run into while at exercise at the Ingleside track, San Francisco, by a green two-year-old, and had his collar bone broken so badly that he has not been able to stand since the accident. The injury to this colt may prevent Mr. Burke from coming to this city this Summer with his horses, as he had intended to do.

HORSEMEN AND HORSES.

—Joseph E. Widener, the well-known Philadelphia whip and winner of very many prizes at the National and other horse shows, is going in heavily for steeplechasing and hurdling this year and next. His horses are being schooled at his farm at Ogonta, just outside of Philadelphia, by Caffrey, a clever rider over the obstacles. His latest purchase is the Canadian three-quarter-bred hunter, Whitesocks, who has the credit of being a great cross-country performer. Mr. Widener is to go abroad this Summer, and will make a visit to Ireland, where he expects to pick up a number of good horses which he will race and ride to hounds. Mr. Widener contemplates entering some of his horses at the famous Dublin Horse Show, to be held in August next.

—Herald, one of the most "touted" horses on the Eastern turf, during the last few years, has seen the end of his racing career, as he has a bad case of big head, from which he is never expected to recover. Herald is now six years old, and did no racing last year, as it was decided then to save him for this season. He never amounted to very much, but was a pet of his trainer, the veteran jockey, "Billy" Haywood, who was so much attached to the animal that he could never be persuaded but that he was a great racer. But few others ever thought so, however, outside of the owners of the Sensation Stable, to which he belonged.

—A solution to the starting trouble seems to have been found in the Australian starting machine recently tried very successfully at the Ingleside track at San Francisco. It was used with a string of jumpers, and though there were a dozen starters the horses got off without any trouble, and with as good a start as was ever seen on the track. The thing has been pronounced a success, but it has had but one trial, and it has been aptly said that one swallow does not make a Summer.

—R. P. Pepper, the trotting horse breeder and owner of racers, who died a few days ago, had an insurance of $85,000 on his life, which he carried but a few years, one policy of $50,000 being in the New-York Life. His father, the late Col. R. P. Pepper, had cast an anchor to windward with an insurance of $115,000. Both gentlemen were fine specimens of physical manhood, and were considered two as good risks as there were in the country.

—Col. Ruppert's colors will be seen for the first time in cross-country races this Spring. He has Ajax and Sport in training for trips over the timber at the Westchester meetings. The former has been doing wonderfully well at the new game and seems to be a born jumper. He is being schooled under the direction of "Billy" Lakeland.

—The Tenny Turf Club, recently incorporated at Albany, is the proposed bookmakers' club, organized for the protection of the layers of odds at the race meetings to be held in this vicinity next season. The Directors announced are Mark L. Frank, John H. Green, George F. Dalton, Maurice Cohen, and George Levy.

—Green Morris's pet, Strathmeat, winner of the American Derby and a number of other stakes, has broken down hopelessly, and will be retired from the turf. He is a gelding, and had a campaign of seven seasons on the turf, winning in that time something over $111,000 in the 126 races in which he took part.

—Matt Byrnes is arranging to move his racing string of twenty-one horses from Monmouth, where he has his Winter home, to the Sheepshead Bay track, where he will fit them for their Spring engagements. Most of the animals are the property of Marcus Daly of Montana.

—James R. Keene, the recently-elected Vice Chairman of The Jockey Club, is to make a Southern trip to escape the ill effects of the climate here, which have resulted in a severe cold.

Lenten Sermons by Noted Preachers.

The Rev. Horatio W. P. Hodson, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, in the town of Union, N. J., has issued a programme of Lenten services and special sermons to the members of his parish. Among the prominent clergymen who will preach in Grace Church are the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Jewett, the Rev. Dr. Riley, the Rev. Dr. Walpole, and the Rev. Dr. Russell of the same seminary, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Archdeacon Jenvey of St. Paul's, Hoboken, and the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of Holy Trinity.

These special services will be held on Sundays and Tuesdays during Lent. Mr. Hodson will preach every Friday evening.

Bishop Starkey of the diocese will hold a confirmation service in Grace Church Wednesday evening, April 22.

Miss Steiner, the Composer, Is Better.

The condition of Miss Emma Steiner, the musical composer, who has been ill for some time with pneumonia at her home, 30 West Sixty-first Street, was reported as improved yesterday. Her physician says that she has a good chance of recovery. Miss Steiner's mother is in constant attendance upon her.

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BIGGER SHOW THAN EVER

Crack Dogs to be Seen at the Madison Square Garden.

OVER SIXTEEN HUNDRED ENTRIES

Pet and Toy Dogs Will Be Found in Abundance—A Large Class of Bull-dogs.

The annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club will be held in the Madison Square Garden this week. The show will open on Wednesday, and last four days. This year the show will be better than ever, all the best dogs in the country being entered.

There are over 1,600 entries, and Superintendent Mortimer says the toy and pet dogs have entered largely, in spite of the fact that some were poisoned at last year's show.

There are nineteen mastiffs. J. L. Winchell of Fair Haven, Vt., has entered Black Prince Brampton, a son of Beaufort Black Prince. This will be the first time this dog has been shown, and he is said to be better than his sire Champion Victor. Among the others are the Rev. E. A. Watkins's Ilford Rex, Willard P. Smith's Prince Edward II., and Dr. C. A. Lougert's Emperor William and Lady Diana.

In the St. Bernards there are 129 entries. The biggest entries are from the Hellgate Kennels. Among these are Otos, Roland, Jr., and Hellgate Defender. Mrs. F. Smith of Germantown, Penn., has entered a new importation named Leed Barry, by County Member, a great winner in England. Col. Ruppert has entered Miss Anna and Empress of Contocook, both in the challenge class. Richard Croker has entered Pandora, a second-prize winner of last year. Mr. Croker bought this dog from the Gramercy Kennels. In the same class as Pandora is Mrs. Ada L. Churchill's Lady Hannay, the winner last year. Hellgate Defender is entered in the novice class and is said to be a wonder.

Eleven bloodhounds are entered. J. L. Winchell has entered Judith and Victor in the challenge class, and Dr. C. A. Lougert has Sunon de Sudbury, a great winner in England, and said to be the best dog in his class seen for a long time.

In the Great Dane classes there are 140 entries. Major McKinley, an old favorite, is in the challenge class. J. Blackburn Miller has entered Senta's Brutus, a rattling good dog. Among others who have dogs entered are T. Brownell Burnham, Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin, and Dr. J. H. Woodbury.

Henry W. Sharpless of Philadelphia is the principal exhibitor in the Russian wolfhound classes. He has Argos, Ataman IV., Princess Irma, Adrooski, Avos, and Kazak. Miss E. E. Stiner has entered Ivan and Mrs. George M. Keasbey of Newark has entered Optimist.

Pointers are always a strong class at this show, and this year there are ninety-two entries. George Jarvis has Lad of Kent and Lass of Kent in the challenge class. George J. Gould has Josie Brackett, Ridgeview, Comet, Lady Gay Spanker, Miss Rumor, Chancellor, and Ridgeview Brackett. W. Gould Brokaw has Nettie Bell. Col. Alfred Wagstaff has Duke of Islip.

Of English setters the Rockingham kennels, owned by Frank Wurholz, is the biggest exhibitor. Among them are Rockingham, Jr., Prince Robert, Wild Rose, and Countess Zoe. Other exhibitors are J. Henry Gulick of Philadelphia, Edward A. Burdett, and William H. Brush.

There are fifty-five Irish setters. James Maxwell Bullock has Pride of Patsy in the challenge class; Woodruff Sutton, Jr., has Delphine; W. L. Washington has Finglas, the Oak Grove kennels have Kildare, Queen Vic and Norna.

Thirty-eight Gordon setters are entered. Among them are J. B. Blossom's Heavy York, Heather Bee, and Flomont; Dr. S. G. Dixon's Leo B. and Princess Louise; J. R. Coughton's Dwight Jim, Dwight Pearl, Dwight Sizabeth, and Dwight Sue.

Spaniels have been entered liberally, altogether 124 being on show. Among the owners of these are Miss Annabel Green, Mrs. Roland B. Keasbey, George R. Preston, Jr., John A. Milholland, H. K. Bloodgood, Miss Georgette T. A. Collier, and Miss Brooks.

One exhibit in the collie class is J. Pierpont Morgan. Among the dogs are Sefton, Hero, Chorlton, Phyllis, Jakyr Dean, Rufford Ormond, Cragston Predominator, Cragston Moss Rose, Cragston Blue Girl, Cragston Blue Ruin; Judge Willard Bartlett has Codger; Col. A. B. Hilton has Scottish Gem, Flora May, and Hempstead Dorothy, Woodlawn Hero; Thomas H. Ferry has Hempstead, Yokel; Henry Jarrett has Dorothea, (sister to Domino II.)

H. G. Trevor has entered a big lot of poodles. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. F. H. Benedict, H. K. Bloodgood, Mrs. F. E. Gibert, and Mrs. R. F. Carman have also entered.

Seventy-three bulldogs are entered. Among these are W. R. Traver's His Lordship, White Venn, King Orry, Selini, Facey Romford, Rustic Sovereign, Handsome Dan, and Yale's Mascot. Among those who have entered are Dr. David L. Haight, Mrs. R. S. McCreery, Col. A. B. Hilton, E. Willard Roby, Miss E. E. Stiner, Mrs. James Sheldon, and Mrs. W. W. Watrous.

The French bulldog is the latest society fad, and seven have been entered by Mrs. W. W. Watrous. Mrs. J. E. Smith-Hadden, Mrs. Nellson, Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. James L. Kernochan.

The bull terriers number seventy-three. The best are owned by Dr. R. S. HuideKoper, H. Fred Church, C. A. Stevens, Frank F. Dole, Perry Tiffany, Miss E. R. Catlin, Harry Thompson of Sheffield, England; William Faversham.

In the fox terrier class are entries from the kennels of August Belmont, L. & W. Rutherford, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Clarence Rathbone, H. C. Graef, Toon & Thomas, L. A. Biddle, Dr. J. Ferris Belt, although there are 151 entries.

Mr. William Faversham of the Empire Theatre shows four of the best bull terriers in his kennel at the New-York show at Madison Square Garden on the 19th of this month. Mr. Faversham has quite a number in his kennels at Atlantic Highlands. One of them, Lady Marlborough, who has won everywhere so far, is considered the finest specimen of her breed in the world, though he expects to beat the "fancy" with his young dog, Sir Brice, (named after his part in "The Masqueraders.") Mr. Faversham was one of the starters of the "American Bull-terrier Club" last season, with Perry Tiffany and Albert Stevens, and would be glad to have any brother actor who owns a good dog join them.

OPPOSED TO BRAKE LAW

Wheelmen Very Generally Against the Proposed City Ordinance.

ALDERMANIC LAW COMMITTEE'S REPORT

It Will Be Made To-morrow and the Pedal Pushers are Confident It Will Be Against the Obnoxious Law.

There are few cyclists in the metropolis who do not feel confident that the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen will report adversely against the adoption of the proposed brake ordinance. Early last week the committee gave a public hearing in Room 16, at the City Hall, at which many interested people were present. The proportion of those opposed to being compelled to have a brake on their wheels was as 100 to 1, and after the hearing it was generally remarked that it didn't seem at all likely that the ordinance would be adopted.

It is expected that the Law Committee will make its report to the Board of Aldermen to-morrow, and that it will oppose the proposed law. This supposition is based on the attitude of some of the most pr

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Jack—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée—2:00 Verbeck.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Die Haubenlerche—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Robert Macaire; Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:05.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	24	40	42
6 A. M.	24	35	35
9 A. M.	29	27	30
12 M.	33	20	23
4 P. M.	33	23	24
6 P. M.	32	18	23
9 P. M.	30	13	16
12 P. M.	28	1	10

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....25⅝
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city is indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Clear; colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOV. MORTON AND HARMONY.

People of common sense who do not at this season of the year care half so much about politics as the politicians think would be more interested in the harmony movement of Gov. MORTON if they did not know so much about it. What its object is is perfectly well understood. Mr. MORTON would like the united support of the two wings of the Republican Party, represented in the popular view by Mayor STRONG and ex-Senator PLATT. He would like STRONG to forgive PLATT for being a greedy and unscrupulous schemer, and, though the Mayor is willing apparently to go much further than he ought in that direction, he will not go the whole way. Then Gov. MORTON would like to have PLATT forgive the Mayor for interfering with his schemes and his greed and for making an insulting show of his own scruples. This PLATT apparently is not in the least ready to do. PLATT has in public accused the Mayor's administration of being more corrupt than Tammany, and has submitted—also publicly—certain specifications. The Mayor has offered to bet $500 each as to the specifications that PLATT can't prove them. There have been affidavits made and other steps have been taken. Now Mayor STRONG is said to have decided not to press the matter further—that is, to refrain from asking a committee to decide whether he has lost his bets or any of them. There the harmony plan stands at present.

It is a ridiculous and ignoble mess, and no one involved in it has risen in public respect. The decent people of the city, whether Republicans or not, are disgusted with it. They might feel differently about it if Mr. MORTON's own object were of a higher character. It is a legitimate ambition to be President and to seek one's party nomination to that end, if the seeking is kept within the bounds of self-respect. But Mr. MORTON ought to see that he can make no strenuous effort in this direction without forfeiting the only claims he has on the high office and on his party's support for that office. He is not a professional politician. He has been a successful and honorable business man; he has held public positions of more dignity than power or difficulty, and he has held them without discredit or especial distinction. He is in no sense in the ordinary line of political promotion to a very high grade. The only reason why he would ever be thought of as a Presidential candidate is that he has an excellent reputation as a business man of probity, long experience, and unusual intelligence, and would therefore make an honest and sensible President and would be sound in views and action as to the financial issues.

But the confidence in him based on these facts would obviously be dissipated by his pursuit of the nomination through the ordinary and unworthy methods. If he can get the nomination at all, he can command it. If he stoops to beg or plot or dicker for it, he ought to miss it, and probably will. PLATT has every reason to come to Mr. MORTON's terms, if they are honorable and firmly insisted on. He is utterly helpless without Mr. MORTON and is in no position to dictate to him. If the Governor does not see this and consents to try to make terms with PLATT, he not only will run grave risk of losing all he is after, but he gives PLATT a power for evil that he could not otherwise possibly have.

Now, it is obvious that Gov. MORTON, in his attempts to bring about "harmony," is only injuring the cause of good government, which Mayor STRONG and the Union League opponents of PLATT—though very imperfectly—represent, and is strengthening the bad influence of Mr. PLATT. We do not believe that Mr. MORTON desires such a result, and probably he does not see that he is helping to bring it about. His vision may very well be dulled or warped by his desire to be President. But he ought to see it, and the fact that he does not distinctly discredits him in the opinion of those whose opinion is worth considering and whose favorable estimate of him in the past has given him the reputation and prominence that he possesses. It is probably too much to expect of a person in Mr. MORTON's case actively to oppose the machinations of PLATT, but if he is sensible he will not aid them. He will remain impartial and independent, acting, when the occasion presents itself, as his conscience dictates. If he does not follow this course, the chances are that PLATT will squeeze him like an orange, and, when sufficiently squeezed, throw him aside.

IS THIS FREE TRADE?

A great deal is said in the Republican papers and by Republicans in Congress about a "demand for the restoration of protective duties." Were the protective duties swept away on Aug. 28, 1894? Let us see what the official reports say about this.

For the first fiscal year of the new tariff (the year 1895, during a little more than ten months of which the present duties were in force) the average ad valorem rate of duty upon all dutiable goods imported was 41.75 per cent. During the four years of the McKinley tariff the average rate for each year ranged from 46.28 to 50.06 per cent., the annual average for the four years having been 48.66 per cent. In the last year of the McKinley tariff the duties collected were $129,558,892 upon imported goods valued at $257,645,703. In the first fiscal year of the present tariff the sum collected in duties was $147,901,218 upon goods valued at $354,271,990. Was the fall from 48.66 per cent. to 41.75 per cent. so great that it marked a substitution of free trade for protection? If a tariff averaging 48.66 per cent. is protective, does the protective quality disappear in a tariff averaging 41.75 per cent.?

Because wool and lumber were transferred to the free list some of our Republican contemporaries would have their readers believe that the entire tariff was shifted from a protective to a free-trade basis, but when one goes through the long list of dutiable articles he finds, as we have shown, that the average rate of duty is still 41.75 per cent., as against the McKinley tariff's 48.66 per cent., and that the value of the dutiable goods imported during this first fiscal year of the new tariff ($354,271,990) was less than the annual average ($369,977,534) in the four years of the tariff of McKinley. The "flood" of dutiable imports rose to $400,282,519 in that tariff's third year.

Moreover, in the present tariff there are, as there were in the tariff which preceded it, many duties so high that they are prohibitory. It is merely an exhibition of partisan dishonesty and absurdity to assert that "protection" was cut out of the tariff when the average duty upon the long list of products actually imported was reduced from 48.66 to 41.75 per cent.

PRESERVE THE PALISADES.

One of the few bills that have become laws at the present session of the Legislature is one intended to prepare the way for the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson River from mutilation by quarrymen. It was recommended by the joint commission of this State and New-Jersey that the United States Government acquire the territory embracing this picturesque ridge and convert it into a "military and National park."

The bill which has just been approved by Gov. MORTON gives the consent of the State to the acquisition, and cedes all its right, title, and interest to the United States, under certain restrictions, and with the proviso that the tract described shall be held and used "for the purpose of preserving, securing, and employing the same for military, naval, and other purposes, as may be required." The Government may "erect fortifications and other public buildings, and lay out and maintain roads, drill grounds, and other open spaces thereon, build docks, piers, bulkheads, and wharves, and do any and all other things necessary or convenient for the purposes aforesaid." The jurisdiction of the United States is made subject to the "express condition that the cliffs, rocks, and plateau known as the Palisades of the Hudson, and the rocks, trees, and shrubs upon them and at their base, be preserved, saved, and reserved from mutilation, change, and destruction, save in so far as the actual occupancy thereof by the United States may require; that the militia of the State of New-York shall be allowed to use, occupy, and manoeuvre upon the same, and that citizens of the State of New-York shall have the right to pass over and go upon said lands, and to use the same as a public place, all these uses being, however, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the United States or any duly constituted authority thereunder," &c.

All necessary concessions of occupancy and jurisdiction being granted by the States of New-York and New-Jersey, the success of this plan for the preservation of the Palisades will depend upon the action of Congress. The prime consideration is admitted to be the protection of the unique feature of natural scenery along the west shore of the lower Hudson, which is one of the most picturesque and attractive on the continent. The military occupation is rather a means than an end in itself, and the main question is not whether this tract of land is specially adapted for such a purpose, but whether it might not be sufficiently useful to justify its acquisition in pursuance of the broader purpose of a National park.

The Government has established several such parks in the South and West, without any special reference to utility, and for the sole purpose of reserving to public use and enjoyment tracts of historic interest or exceptional natural attractiveness. This State has established and maintains a public reservation at Niagara Falls, and has entered upon the policy of reserving large tracts of the Adirondack Mountain region for purposes of a health and pleasure resort for all the world. Only the smaller part of the Palisade tract comes within its jurisdiction, and the burden of a joint acquisition and occupancy with New-Jersey would fall rather heavily upon the latter State, whose interest is less, because the cliffs face away from her territory. The matter is one of National and world-wide rather than of local or State interest, and the Government should be called upon to act without laying too much stress upon the military and naval uses that might be made of the plateau and the river bank. These would doubtless be sufficient to justify the action asked for, but it would also be fully justified by the sole consideration of making a National park of this attractive spot, which would be within reach of a larger population and accessible to more visitors to the country than all the other National parks put together.

EUROPEAN MORALS.

What is the matter with the politics and politicians of Europe? It has been the fashion for many years with the moralists who write commonplaces in any language other than "American" to hold our country up as a warning to the nations not to get rich too fast, not to increase too rapidly in population, and, above all, not to indulge in novel ways of managing public business. And the non-American, anti-American philosophers, apparently convinced that the mighty forces of social evolution work surprises, especially disagreeable surprises, only on the western side of the Atlantic, have hugged the delusion that their peoples were jogging along in a proper and safe way, and if they were not overprosperous, at least they were not making themselves conspicuous like those odious Americans.

They are being rudely awakened. Yesterday our cable dispatches described the success of the French Cabinet in holding its power with only a moderate minority of real friends in the Parliament as due to the fact that the Cabinet had secret information of corruption among more than half of the Deputies. In other words, the French Ministers were blackmailing the vicious representatives, probably in a good cause, for the Ministry itself seems to be pure, but blackmailing them all the same. The dispatches also described how, in Hungary, a specially selected agent of the Government, taken from one of the old families, had been wasting the funds in his charge in riotous living, and had hastily been consigned to a madhouse to keep him out of prison. Last week The London Spectator, one of the soberest and most intensely moral of the English journals, under the title, "Is This Our Panama?" gravely discussed the suspicion that the conduct, not only of the Government, but of the House of Commons, in the Transvaal business might be influenced by the actual or future distribution of interests in South African gold mines. And finally comes the word that The London News, which has been the trusted and honored organ of the Liberal Party for half a century, has passed under the control of the "Rhodes-Barnato combination."

Here in three great countries, in widely separated parts of Europe, appear within a brief period the evidences of a singular and striking demoralization, all flowing from that defiling fountain, the lust of gold. It was an American philosopher who said that "the Lord showed what he thought of wealth by the kind of people he allowed to get the most of it." He was satirizing, however, the class who feverishly pursue rather than the class who possess large wealth, and the former, with the vast and rapid development of modern means of money getting, are clearly invading strongholds of virtue that have long been regarded as impregnable.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

An amendment to the West Point annual supply bill as passed by the House has been favorably acted upon by the Senate Military Committee. It proposes to increase the corps of cadets by adding two cadets at large from each State, as well as one from each Congress district, each Territory, and the District of Columbia, and ten from the United States at large as now. The immediate addition would thus be ninety members, and each Senator would no doubt have a cadetship at his disposal. Should a considerable addition be made to the number of infantry companies and of batteries, with a corresponding increase of Second Lieutenants, an enlargement of the cadet corps may properly be made. But without such legislation this amendment would increase the number of cadets for whom there would be no places in the army, and apparently diminish the chances of shoulder straps for worthy enlisted men.

This last result is specially to be considered, because, under existing laws, the graduates have the priority, being commissioned as additional Second Lieutenants when there are no vacancies for them, and then gradually absorbed as those vacancies occur. The wisdom of opening commissions to the reach of capable enlisted men is well recognized as tending to raise the average character of the recruits and to insure a higher standard of good conduct and ambition in the army. As the matter stands, it is barely possible to secure vacancies for the graduating classes and the enlisted candidates, and the latter often have to wait months for their promotions after triumphantly passing their examinations.

There are other considerations, to be sure, and among them is that of fully using the educational facilities at West Point; and it has been pointed out that the existing academic staff and buildings could take care of larger classes. But the question of cost is largely that of the pay and maintenance of the cadets, which would be increased by each of the ninety added; and, again, with more care on the part of Congressmen as to appointing properly qualified candidates and alternates—these latter often not appearing for examination or not even being nominated at all—the corps would become much larger under the laws as they are now.

In the present case Congress, in reorganizing the line of the army, may give some increase of officers, and yet one not so extensive as is now proposed by several pending bills, adopting, for example, Secretary LAMONT's proposal of last year instead of his present plan. It might turn out that one cadet at large from each State, giving its Senators alternately the privilege of appointment, would answer all needs. Or it might even be found sufficient to increase the President's power of appointment from ten in four years, as now, to ten annually, as it used to be. In short, with the reorganization plans pending, it would be wiser to await their settlement, either delaying final action on the Military Academy Appropriation bill or else resorting to a subsequent measure for an increase of the corps of cadets.

FOOLISH RECOMMENDATIONS.

The long investigation of a special committee of the last Assembly of this State into the subject of street railroads is likely to prove altogether fruitless on account of the light calibre of the committee and the foolishness of its most conspicuous recommendations. Those which are most likely to arrest attention and cause comment aim at a forced reduction of fares by means which, if effectual, would cause more harm than good.

One of the bills reported provides that all street railroads shall sell tickets as low as thirty for $1, good during certain hours of the day, whenever the earnings are sufficient to pay expenses and charges and a dividend of 5 per cent., and another provides for selling franchises at auction to the corporation bidding the lowest rate of fare. There is also a provision requiring a reduction of all fares whenever dividends reach 6 per cent.

There is a general preference in this country for uniformity of fares on street railroads, regardless of hours and distances. There is little complaint of the prevailing five-cent fare, for which passengers are in many cases carried ten miles, but there is much complaint of inadequate accommodation and overcrowding of cars.

The requirement of reduced fares when earnings are sufficient for a certain per cent. of dividend is easily evaded. There are other ways of distributing or using up profits besides paying dividends; but if any street railway company should be coerced into reducing fares, the inevitable tendency would be to lessen expenses by giving poorer accommodations and crowding worse than ever. The practical effect of selling a franchise to the corporation offering to carry passengers at the lowest fare would be to put it in the hands of the concern that would run the road most cheaply, furnish the poorest and most scanty accommodations, and make the passengers most uncomfortable.

HUMORISTS WHO DISAGREE.

We notice the painful disagreement of the two eminent economists who represent, respectively, the American Protective Tariff League and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Each of these two high-tariff associations publishes a weekly paper, by means of which a large quantity of misinformation is disseminated. When the Protective Tariff League employed Eli Perkins to prepare its arguments, and the Manufacturers' Club engaged the genial person formerly known as Max Adler to fill the columns of its weekly, we foresaw that in their treatment of tariff statistics and topics these two humorists would eventually disagree.

The Philadelphia funny man found insufficient stimulus in the tariff and turned to silver, apparently thinking that the publication of a Rocky Mountain silver organ in Philadelphia would promote hilarity in the City of Brotherly Love. But the Tariff League's humorist believes that there is fun enough in McKinleyism for any reasonable man, and he now publicly rebukes his erring brother.

The Manufacturers' Club asserts that our "financial system," meaning the maintenance of the honest standard of value in the currency, "has forced down and is still forcing down the prices of commodities"; has "deprived the people of a sufficiency of money, has enlarged the dimensions of every debt, and filled the land with depression and fear." The Protective Tariff League remarks that this is "the veriest nonsense," because, while it is true that these deplorable effects are to be seen, the sole cause of them was "the Democratic Tariff bill." It tells the Manufacturers' Club that it has been led astray by "un-American associations," and reads it a lecture for its departure from the true path.

We cannot understand why either of these humorists should complain when the other publishes "the veriest nonsense," but there is no room for doubt as to their hostile attitude toward each other or as to the disagreement of the two high-tariff associations with respect to the comic aspects of McKinleyism and the free coinage of silver.

THE CONSUMPTIVE COWS.

At the conclusion of that part of its annual report which relates to the inquiry concerning the prevalence of the disease commonly called consumption in the dairy herds of New-York, and the infection of human beings through the agency of tuberculous milk, the State Board of Health says:

"The tremendous importance of this work [of eradicating the disease] may be fully realized when it is stated that of the deaths occurring in the State during the year over 10 per cent. of the entire number from all causes were from pulmonary consumption.

"Hence, it is the unanimous opinion of the board that no other question affecting the public health is of such vital importance, and that the Legislature should be urged to make an appropriation liberal enough to prosecute the work of the Tuberculosis Committee with the utmost vigor."

This is not a new recommendation. For the last four or five years the board has urged that this very important sanitary undertaking should be earnestly promoted by the Legislature. We hope that such measures as may be introduced this year with the approval or at the suggestion of the board will be enacted. If, however, the Legislature shall fail to take action for the protection of consumers of milk—and also for the protection of the owners of sound cattle—it will clearly be the duty of municipal health authorities in this State to protect the people whom they represent by establishing and enforcing a license system which shall require every dairy farmer and milk dealer to submit satisfactory proof that the cows from which he obtains milk are free from tuberculosis. There are several cities in this country where such regulations are now in force, and they should be enforced for the protection of the people of this city.

No dairy farmer should be permitted to send to and sell in this town milk taken from consumptive cows and carrying the germs of the dread disease which is the cause of at least one-eighth of the deaths recorded every year in the United States.

What instant heed was given and what effective action was taken by the Brooklyn authorities as soon as some as yet anonymous persons complained about the ringing of church bells! The slamming of saloon side doors on Sunday can continue indefinitely, though there are nerves upon which that sound has a most jarring effect, but in the case of church bells, it is different. To tell Mayor WURSTER or any other politician with an eye to votes just what the difference is would be absurdly unnecessary.

A "personal" in The London Times would seem to indicate that Mr. HARRY QUILTER, the critic, has been having a somewhat remarkable encounter with the army of unemployed. It begins by stating that Mrs. HARRY QUILTER has selected a nursery governess. This is information of only moderate interest and of no appreciable importance, but then the advertisement goes on to say that Mrs. QUILTER "begs to inform the 700 other candidates for the position that the photographs with which stamps were sent will be presently returned, and the remainder will be forwarded on receipt of postage." That, surely, is somewhat startling, for it hints of a previous "want ad.," and shows that the replies thereto were so many that the QUILTER family must have been going through a real domestic melodrama ever since it was printed. What a collection must those 701 photographs form! How a sociologist would value it! And what a pity to break it up, stamps or no stamps! And nursery governing is by no means a new occupation. It is about as old as any there is, and if a single advertisement in a single city of a single situation brought so many applicants (good looking enough, incidentally, to let their pictures speak for them,) is it strange that there should be a loud demand for the opening of new fields for the exercise of feminine activity?

Statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture show that the horses of this country have decreased during the past year 4.8 per cent. in number and 13.3 per cent. in value. This must be the bicycle's work. If it continues at this rate to get the better of what BUFFON called "le plus noble conquête que l'homme ait jamais faite," horses will cease to be worth anything whatever in July, 1903, and will have disappeared from the land entirely by September, 1916. Perhaps the animal's "nobility" will carry him safely over those last thirteen years, but it seems doubtful. Any horse that is really wise will apply at once for a position in a zoological garden.

It is a somewhat amusing commentary on Senator QUAY's Presidential candidacy, that a vast number of newspapers have headed their dispatches on the subject with the line, "QUAY Says It Is True." This phrase is at once cautious and explicit. It commits nobody—least of all, the Pennsylvanian himself—and immediately suggests to every reader the danger of founding any opinion or action whatever on such knowledge of Senator QUAY's intentions as is now at hand.

ART NOTES

—During the past years the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has added to its collection of pictures many new examples. The most prominent acquisitions to the galleries are the purchase from the current annual exhibition by the Academy, as Trustee of the Gilpin fund, of Cecilia Beaux's portrait "A New-England Woman." The Gilpin Gallery possesses some of the very best examples of the earlier period of figure painting in the country, to which have been added from time to time examples of modern American art. Miss Beaux is a former pupil of the Academy, and the distinction she has achieved justly entitles her to representation in the permanent collections. The Academy has also become possessed during the year of John McLure Hamilton's portrait of the late Richard Vaux, presented by Alexander Biddle, John Cadwalader, A. J. Antelo, George C. Thomas, William L. Elkins, Charles C. Harrison, George H. McFadden, John H. Converse, and Edward H. Coates, and through the liberality of E. Burgess Warren and Dr. Francis W. Lewis of a landscape in oil, "Snowstorm," by the Scandinavian artist Per Ekstrom, which was a notable feature of the Swedish exhibition in the late Fall.

—Henry Heyman, representative of the English syndicate which controls the Doré art collection, now on exhibition at the Art Institute in Chicago, states that a wealthy Chicago man is negotiating for the purchase of the pictures. The statement is corroborated by Newton H. Carpenter, Secretary of the institute, but neither gentleman will give further particulars, except that the price asked is a round $1,000,000. It is said to be not altogether improbable that a deal will be consummated this week, and that the marvelous collection of the works of the great artist will be a permanent feature of the institute. The collection contains sixty-four paintings, and has been on exhibition for twenty-one years in the Doré Gallery, Bond Street, London.

—The Louvre will come into possession this Winter of the rich collection of works of art bequeathed to it by Léonce Leroux. He was an intimate friend of Théophile Gautier, Arsène Houssaye, Jules Dupré, the Coignard brothers, and Léon Gozlan. Among his treasures are some unique examples of enamels, silver, faience, metalwork, and tapestries. The Minister of Fine Arts has also accepted on behalf of the Louvre the Grandidier bequest, consisting of a collection of Japanese ceramics, worth $15,000.

—A new coinage is to be designed in France. The Third Republic adopted the models of the Revolution and the Republic of 1848, produced by Dupré and Oudine. Three engravers of ability have been intrusted with the work—M. Chaplain for the gold coins, M. Roty for the silver, and M. Daniel Dupuis for the bronze.

Agriculturists Scarce in Chicago.

From The Chicago Record Feb. 14.

Peter Newton, the Secretary of the local Civil Service Board for the Government, was at the Government Building all day yesterday to conduct examinations of applicants for the position of agriculturist at the Government experimental station, which carries with it a salary of $1,500 a year. Only one applicant appeared, and he was late. In the absence of competitors the lonely one was heard as to his knowledge of French, German, chemistry, the art of raising every kind of field product, and his knowledge of what can be raised in any part of the United States.

A DINNER AT THE PLUTOCRAT'S.

"Oh!" he sighed. "I shall be in gloom forever. I have on the other side of the ocean green prairies larger than seas and enough palaces to give hospitality for a hundred years to all the kings of the universe. From all corners of the world a hundred vessels bring to me the down of the eider, the ivory of India, the purple of Kashmyr. But the corner of prairie where reverence smiles and the wave that brings happiness are unknown to me. Tell me, pale Eumenides, what I must do! It seems to me that I have forgotten nothing. Have not my horses on the English turf devoured space as if they were made of flames and hurricanes? I should like a festival, a great festival like the one which Lucullus gives when Lucullus comes to dine. I want fruit of the Indies, a centrepiece sculptured by Barye, mirrors painted with flowers by Madeleine Lemaire, and New-York's most brilliant men."

His menials replied nothing. They contented themselves with reading the Iliad, in order to gain imagination. They felt that they must win or die. They did not die, for their hands were full of gold, which is the essence of life. The dining room was set in order, made dazzling with light, flowers, crystal, silverware, all that gives to riches intoxicating illumination. The cherry-wood furniture and the satin stuffs represented with ingenious combinations of bas-reliefs and caryatids the war of the Titans. The two immense mantelpieces figured the implacable abyss of the Aetna, and in the grates were ardent, flamboyant fires. A magnificent group of vanquished giants supported the long silver tray on the table.

Callot alone might have described—and then not with a pen—the guests, one of whom ate pâtés de foie gras by threes and fours, buttonholed the waiters, and said, "Give me more of that dark butter;" and another, who had swallowed without affectation half a deer, asked for "more of that rabbit." And the sands of Nubia could not, without transforming themselves into lakes, have drunk as much wine as was drunk before the conversation began at that table.

The host was not surprised. When the carnage relented, not for lack of fighters as in the chronicles of the Old, but because some of the men had dislocated their jawbones, the host said: "Everybody nowadays is a lawyer, a physician or an economist. Are there are no eccentric professions among those that you practice? I shall give an income of $2,000 to the one among you whose trade is the most absurd."

They talked for hours. One bought men's consciences with promises which he broke afterward; another gave cash for expressions of opinion from men who had no opinion; another imitated in abstract philosophy the processes of the eating-house keepers who serve water as if it were bouillon and deceive the buyers by dipping their fingers in fish oil and shaking it over hot water in soup bowls; another identified the people whom nobody knew, and made respectable citizens of hardened criminals with a signature; another said that he was the Evil Communication that, since the beginning of the world, has corrupted good manners; another was the supernumerary who represented in melodramas the villain thrown through glass of windows of the tenth story into the air shaft.

At this somebody exclaimed, "Your trade is grotesque!" but the host said: "Do not comment on your reciprocal professions. I would like to intimate to you, at the same time, that I would regard as an expression of unfriendliness your failure to put the silverware into your pockets." At this direct apostrophe one or two of the guests blushed, and those who had not yet profited by their opportunities took advantage of them at once.

Then the host said: "I am in great perplexity. Will some disinterested person award the premium for me?"

A young man rose, saying, "I have not spoken yet. Everybody seemed to have been offended, and the host asked: "Is it possible that you practice a more absurd trade than that of these gentlemen?"

The young man said, in a soft but firm voice, "I am a workingman, and I live off my work." At this terrifying revelation all the others lowered their eyes.

"Why had you not spoken before?" asked the host. "The premium is yours, of course."

Evil Communication bowed to the young man, took his arm, and invited him to a festival elsewhere. The guests rose, and the host, placing his hand on his warm forehead and his elbow on the table, cried bitterly.

A PORTUGUESE HERO

His Story a Striking Illustration of National Ingratitude.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

An act of historical justice has just been done by Portugal to the greatest of its Indian Viceroys and soldiers, Affonso d'Albuquerque, who died the victim of his sovereign's ingratitude.

In the ruins of the church at Goa, in which he was first of all buried, there was found the other day the slab, with its inscription, which had covered his remains, until in 1560 his son moved them to Lisbon. The Governor General of Goa, which Albuquerque first captured in 1510 and made the capital for a time of an Eastern empire, said to cover 4,000 leagues, has formally made over the precious slab to the President of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, who is to be congratulated on the acquisition. The commandant of the Vasco da Gama man-of-war, on its way home after the suppression of a foolish rebellion, was directed to receive the stone under a salute from every saluting battery in Goa, and to convey it with all honor to the society.

Albuquerque was the most dreaded enemy of the British as well as the Dutch before we were able to supplant the Portuguese power in the East, and the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Scotland may well congratulate that of Lisbon. The date of the Portuguese hero's death is Dec. 16 on the slab, and not Dec. 15, as hitherto recorded in history. The Portuguese and the French have always failed as colonizing powers because of their distrust of and ingratitude to some of their greatest sons in the East. Even Camoëns was a victim.

Against such cases, and those of Dupleix and Lally in French India, we have, however, to set the treatment of Clive with his sad end, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings, for both of which history has long since atoned. In one respect Albuquerque was greater than any of these—from Goa he captured the trade of Asia for the sea powers, beating back both Soliman the Magnificent of Constantinople, and the Sultan of Egypt at Alexandria, who, with Venice and Genoa, had monopolized it all.

The Proposal to Tax Imported Silver Bullion.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The proposition made to place a duty upon imported silver bullion, as an argument to induce support for a law for the free coinage of silver, induces me to make the following comments:

The total world's production of silver bullion during twenty-two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1894, was $2,128,205,235 fine ounces. Of this amount, the United States produced 883,849,000 fine ounces; the Republic of Mexico produced 586,615,198 fine ounces—a total product by the United States and Mexico of 1,470,464,198 fine ounces, while all other countries produced only 657,741,037 fine ounces.

In other words, the United States and Mexico, during the period of twenty-two years ending Dec. 31, 1894, produced 69.09 per cent. of the total world's production, while all other countries produced during the same period only 30.91 per cent. of the world's total.

During the same period, the coinage of silver by the United States was 19.50 per cent. of the total world's coinage, while that of Mexico was 18.46 per cent. of the total world's coinage, the two republics aggregating only 38.05 per cent. of the total coinage of the world, and all other countries 61.95 per cent. of the total coinage of the world.

It thus appears from the facts stated (which can easily be verified) that Mexico and the United States need no imported silver bullion, but, on the other hand, these two countries furnish the rest of the world with more than 50 per cent. of the silver bullion required for coinage.

The leading nations which buy this silver for their respective countries and dependencies refuse, and continue to refuse, to give by international agreement a status to silver equal to that of gold, at 16 to 1, or any other basis. It is likely this refusal will continue so long as these nations can purchase silver bullion for about 50 cents which in their countries goes as $1! And this to the great loss of our silver mining industries, as well, also, as the disturbance, uncertainty, and loss occasioned to our own monetary system. The United States alone cannot settle the silver question, but the United States and Mexico can together, without loss to any and gain to all. To this end Congress can, silver should, act. HENRY T. BUFFINGTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12, 1896.

THREE DAYS OF BUTCHERY

A Woman Describes the Massacre of Armenians in Ourfa.

NOT LESS THAN 3,500 WERE KILLED

Terrible Slaughter in a Church—Destitution and No Hope—Miss Barton Arrives in Constantinople.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In a letter dated Ourfa, Jan. 7, Miss Corinne Shattuck writes:

We had often heard that the Moslems were dissatisfied with the attempt of Oct. 28, which resulted in the destruction of only forty lives and about £150,000 worth of goods, the plunder of 600 shops, and 250 houses. After this the Christians were all completely disarmed by the Government. Some eighty men had been imprisoned, and it was feared that there would be another scene of terror.

It came at last with great suddenness. On Saturday, Dec. 28, the firing of a few guns in the Moslem quarter proved the signal. Immediately an immense multitude gathered on the hill on the side of the city. The guards in the streets went to meet the people, fired a few shots over their heads, and then allowed the mass of wild howling fanatics for blood, to pass into the city and begin their work. The horrid work continued until dark. Three soldiers kept the mob back from a street which they wished to guard, constantly proclaiming, "It is the house of a foreigner whom it is forbidden to touch." I saw one man beaten and then shot down, on the roof just opposite to me on the other side of the street. The Syrians and Roman Catholics were also spared. All other Christians suffered complete loss of all home furnishings and some houses were burned.

The number of killed cannot be less than 3,500, and may reach 4,000. Of these, it is estimated that 1,500 perished in the great Gregorian Church. On Saturday that portion of the city was hardly touched, and great numbers of Armenians flocked to the church for safety that night. Sunday morning the work began again at daybreak, and when the mob reached the church, the soldiers broke open the doors. Then entering, they began the butchery, which became a great holocaust. It was participated in by many classes of Moslems. For two days the air of the city was unendurable. Then began the clearing up. During two days we saw constantly men lugging sacks filled with bones and ashes. The dragging off of 1,500 bodies for burial in trenches was more quickly completed, some being taken on animals. The last work of all has been the cleaning of the wells. From one very large well it is said that sixty bodies were taken. It is well authenticated that twenty bodies were taken from another well. About 300 persons escaped from the church by way of the roof, which was reached by a narrow staircase on the inside.

Shortly after noon on Sunday, some fifteen or more of the prominent citizens and Government officials (not including the Mutessarif or the military commander) preceded by a military band and mounted guard, made a grand parade of the city. They entered the inclosure of foreigners and assured them of perfect safety, and begged them not to be alarmed, as "it was nothing that pertained to them."

The work did not cease until dark on Sunday, the 29th. On Monday the Kurds and Arabs were prevented from entering the city, the firing beginning about dawn. All day Sunday a strong guard was about the American premises. A Captain of the army sat upon his horse for hours at the northwest corner, just outside the church. Repeatedly the foreigners received salutations and assurances of perfect safety from Government officials during that longest of days. It was evident that the utmost was done to protect them.

The work of plunder is complete. Literally naught remains. Our wounded are many. I have eighteen under my immediate care. Most of these have several wounds. One has eleven, another has sixteen ghastly sword and axe cuts on head and neck. There are a few gunshot wounds. There is only one doctor for the whole city. He has 350, and cannot care for more, nor for these but in part. He came at my call to see one who we supposed must lose his hand, dressed his arm, and committed the case to my care. Thus far, thank God, all are doing well.

I have found three persons who, like myself, are inexperienced in such matters. But they are proving careful, sensible workers with me. We dress most of the wounds in the church. The American schoolrooms (all but one used as headquarters of the guard) are crowded with some 250 or 300 of the most forlorn and needy. Those who are spared to their families are in great fear, and wish to be near some foreigner. All cannot be received, and it is hard to daily turn away so many. Some have a little food found in their houses, and some nothing. One of the several great men who have called to express sympathy and to say, Turkish style: "It was from God," has sent provisions, for which I am exceedingly grateful.

The Government provides about 200 loaves of bread per day for the poor. But all this kindness will soon come to an end, and utter poverty will be the lot of most. The Protestant pastor, the Rev. H. Abouhayatian, and several efficient members of the church are among the dead. An effort was made to secure the body of the pastor for a separate funeral, but failed. His children (six) have been immediately granted to the community.

The custom in these affairs so general in Turkey seems to be for one party to rush ahead and kill. This is followed by another party, which hurries off the women and children to some mosque, khan, or some Moslem house, temporarily open for their reception. Lastly, this operation is followed by the stripping of the houses.

Children often get separated from their parents, and are late in being found. One of the earliest offers made to me was to undertake finding any lost, if I would send in the full name. My own guards, twenty in number, since Sunday do my every bidding. I use them for help in all sorts of ways.

Markets are closed, and it is very difficult to get even things much needed. We have had but forty-five beds given back to us of those plundered, and a few pieces of copper. As yet I fail to secure more, or instructions as to the method of procedure for individuals to secure stolen goods. The Government has large numbers of beds, and much copperware stored for return to the owners, but all fear to stir, lest the end has not yet come.

The Mutessarif assures me that there is no cause for alarm. Broken street doors are being repaired, partially at Government expense, and people are urged to return to their bare, empty homes. I cannot wonder at their distrust, after having watched all during the last two months. The state is peculiar and extremely sad, yet the people are very calm and self-controlled. I marvel at their faith and patience. I cannot think of leaving them now. I received, one hour before the disturbance on Saturday, permission from the Pasha to leave for Aintab. I have been trying weeks for this permission.

The aged Bishop of the Gregorians was spared, and only one, or possibly two, priests. The teacher of the Boys' High School and several Gregorian teachers were killed. I believe the Gregorians are in greater suffering than the Protestants, having no foreigners to take an interest in them, and any efficient ones spared are afraid to venture out.

To-day the long-expected soldiers have arrived—800 or 1,000. Our city has been hitherto guarded (?) by resident soldiers. We must have your prayers and your pecuniary aid. How are the people to live through this Winter?

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—The representative of The United Press in this city learns that Miss White, a member of the family of the Rev. George E. White, an American missionary at Marsovan, has died from smallpox.

It is reported that Russia alone objects to the United States having a dispatch boat here. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has referred the matter to Washington for settlement with the Government at St. Petersburg.

Miss Clara Barton and her colleagues of the Red Cross Society have arrived here.

APPEAL TO ONE THOUSAND WOMEN

The Armenian Relief Association Asks Aid for Its Sisters.

The following has been issued by the Armenian Relief Association:

To the Women of the United States:

In the midst of the black ruins of hundreds of Armenian villages and once peaceful homes of the leading cities in the land; appalled by the horrible murder of 50,000 men, women, and children of their own people; shelterless and hungry in the fear of death, 300,000 Christian people—mostly women with their little children—are ready to perish in the terrible cold of a highland Winter.

Many hearts are aching in America for the woes of the martyr nation, and many are responding to the cry for help; but the disaster is colossal, overwhelming an entire people, and threatening hundreds of thousands with a cruel and imminent death. A strong hand must reach out to bring some measure of adequate and instant relief.

The Duke of Westminster, President of the London Relief Committee, has just informed the Armenian Relief Association that committees for the distribution of help have already been established under the supervision of British Consular officers and American missionaries in thirteen principal cities, whereby the starving people of the surrounding country districts also are being reached.

One dollar suffices to supply one person with food for two months, so that at least $250,000 more is required to keep the people from starvation until next April.

The Armenian question is a question of woman's faith and woman's heroic endurance in the face of fire and sword and starvation, for the sake of home and faith in the Christ.

Is it not natural that the woman-heart of the West should be touched by the unparalleled affliction and peril of the women of Armenia, and that the hand of the Christian women of America should stretch out in compassion to succor, out of the abundance wherewith God has blessed them, their smitten sisters upon the hillsides of Armenia?

We appeal to 1,000 women of America to send $100 each to save at least 100,000 women and children in the depth of the Winter that is upon them.

The money will be sent direct by cable through Constantinople to the committees in the interior for immediate distribution.

There is not a day to be lost.

Checks should be sent, with name and address, to Charles H. Stout, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street, New-York City.

Will you not be one of the thousand women of America to stand together for a rescue league, to make the noble sympathy of the womanhood of this land felt in Armenia in one day, palpably and efficiently, so that it will say to the fainting hearts of the Christian women in the desolate land, "Fear not, O Daughter of Zion"?

The thousand names will be published by cities, and, with the record of a day when a people was delivered from cruel death, will be kept in eternal remembrance, to the honor of the womanhood of the United States. Yours in the service for God and humanity,

HERANT MESROB KIRETCHJIAN,
General Secretary,
Approved: The Armenian Relief Association.
J. BLEECKER MILLER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1896.

THINKS THAT RUSSIA SHOULD ACT.

What a Correspondent Says About the Armenian Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There landed on the New-England coast of the United States in 1620 a band of pilgrims, who braved the dangers of ocean voyage and the perils of an almost unknown country in order to secure religious liberty—the right to worship God as one would. They found a native population living by fishing and hunting. Their religion consisted of the worship of a Great Spirit.

The advent of the Pilgrim Fathers was essentially a Christian movement, not one of civilization, though the latter was necessarily a follower on the first. The priest was always in the advance; generally alongside of him was the trader, but the trader has never been considered an exponent of civilization. Since 1620 to the present time, the native owners of the soil have been slowly moving westward, like the star of empire, at an average rate of about ten miles a year, until few are left. During the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, the movement of the Indians was accelerated by their attempts to prevent the further intrusions of the white man, and to recover part of what he had already taken, as they began to realize that in barter the white man had been exchanging the blessings of the next world for the tangible property of this; and the goods of the white man seemed inexhaustible, while their own were limited by metes and bounds. Since then, their westward movements have been accelerated by causes beyond their control.

Commodore M. C. Perry, with a squadron, went to Japan in 1853 and 1854, and concluded a treaty with the Japanese. He also carried with him, and presented to the Japanese, many practical working exhibits of our civilization. Fortunately the Kai-Koku party was in the ascendant, and they realized the meaning of the practical work in the exhibits presented to them by the United States Government. In 1863 a number of Japanese were sent to Holland to study naval war.

Toward the end of the sixties, the leading men in Japan recognized that it had become necessary, if Japan would keep her individuality, to align herself with the civilization of the great nations, and about 1870 a commission was sent to this country, at the head of which was Gov. Ito, one of the ablest men Japan has yet produced. They investigated thoroughly every department of our civilization. Just before their departure a dinner was given in a neighboring city to the commission, and during the speeches something was said regarding religion. Gov. Ito replied for the commission, and, referring to religion, said in substance: "My Catholic friend says I must become a Catholic to be sure of heaven; my Episcopal friend says, 'Join my church'; my Baptist friend, that I must become a Baptist; my Presbyterian friend, that I must join them. I think, my good friends, Japan will remain what you call heathen until the different Christian denominations determine what 'is Christianity.'" The result of the commissions sent to different foreign nations was the placing of young Japanese in large numbers among them all to study their civilization, their systems, and their manufactures, and in the employment of practical men to go to Japan and instruct. It was essentially a movement of civilization, and not of Christianity. They rejected the Christianity and remain what we call heathen. Japan to-day is rapidly placing herself alongside the foremost civilized nations of the world, and only a quarter of a century has enabled her to do this. She owns her country and is able to defend it, while the few Indians in America are gradually fading away on reservations, wards of the Government.

The Armenian question is different, yet similar; a narrow strip of the broad subject. The Armenians proper claim descent from a great grandson of Noah, and they are much older than the Mohammedan Turk. Their subjugation by the Turk began in 1049, and was completed in 1375. The adoption by the Armenians of the Christian religion dates from A. D. 300, being 270 years before the advent of Mahomet on this earth. They claim to be the first nation that unitedly embraced Christianity; their religion approaches more nearly to the Roman Catholic than to the Protestant, and the Protestant Armenians have arisen within the last sixty years. What are we doing in Armenia? Is it a movement of denominational Christians among the Armenians in the interest of different forms instead of a united Christianity for which is solicited the power of the United States Government? Is it an attempt of the descendants of the Pilgrims who came here to seek a land where they could worship God as they would, to go into the country of Mahomet with a national religion so established and accepted that it forms the foundation of their nation, and try to induce them to worship God as they won't, for which this power is invoked? It is hard to see on the score of Christianity where we have any ground to stand. If the Armenians became Christians in A. D. 300, it is about 1,300 years before we were born, even as Pilgrims, and how can we better them? The Turks conquered them in 1375, about 300 years before our existence, and there are more left of them now than there are of the Indians in our own country. Is it to convert the Turk? If so, this question is easily solved. We can withdraw our missionaries; they are not obliged to stay. Keep away until we can present a better front to the solid ranks of the Turk, with his one God, his one Prophet, and his devotion to his National religion, than a divided Christianity, striving one against another, with a God almost lost in the worship of intermediaries, and each claiming that his is the only true form of religion, and await the irrepressible march of solid civilization to eradicate the worst forms of Turkish rule.

But there is another factor—civilization—that does not ask if they are what we call Christians, does not wait the changes of the arrogant, self-opinionated, and irresponsible Turk; and upon that base of civilization we can take our stand and demand that outrages upon a civilized community must cease, whether it be in Armenia, or a demand that in the contest in Cuba both sides shall be governed by the rules of civilized warfare, and not of atrocity. We will meet the European contract—we cannot avoid it. We can signify to the European powers that upon their invitation we will join them in whatever steps they propose, so long as they are thorough, and that we will do our full share. Falling this, we have the right to bring the pressure of a great Nation upon the signatory powers that they shall stop it; and, failing this, we can notify Russia that we will give her moral support if she will undertake the task. Lord Salisbury says that England is not responsible, and cannot herself alone do the work. England is responsible, but alone she cannot do the work. She is the nation most responsible in thwarting the only nation that can efficiently solve the problem; and by her forcing the annulment of the Russian protectorate over Armenia some years ago. A knowledge of the map and of the country suffices to show that Russia is the nation to do the work, and do it thoroughly. Whether it be a matter of Christianity, civilization, strategic position or military operations, Russia stands in a position to give lasting relief quickly and thoroughly. Coming down with land carriage over the Georgian strip, and by water across the Black Sea, she strikes the Kurds as she has done before, and they have not forgotten it. She reaches Armenia, occupies it, and her soldiers form a line between the murderous Turk and the peaceful Armenian, and the massacres cease; but Armenia has been added to the Russian Empire as Turkey's western provinces were to Austria under similar circumstances. And who objects? England, fearing for her India possessions on the one hand, and the opening of the Dardanelles and occupation of Constantinople, and for the Suez Canal on the other.

But if the Armenian question be settled, what of the broad question? With the examples before us of the Indians, Armenians, Turks, and, above all, the Japanese, are we to go on in the same old way of foreign missionary work? Whether Christianity and civilization are distinct forces, whether the one follows the other or not, we know that the Japanese problem has been one of civilization only, and that Christian missionary work can show nothing to compare with it. And we know that where the dominant race meets the inferior race, the latter slowly passes away and the former survives. With this knowledge, is our present method of foreign missionary work Christian? Is it honest? We know the history of the slave trade, the individual effort, the individual National effort, and the failure, and that it was only by the united efforts of the different nations that it was finally suppressed. Will we never learn a lesson from the past? Will the Japanese history of the last quarter century profit us anything? Should we not withdraw our foreign missionaries for the reason that missionary work, and especially denominational isolated missionary work, means the following in their footsteps of the foreigner, the destruction of the native inferior race, and the possession of their country by the superior race, as it has resulted in Hawaii, and is resulting in Africa to-day? Will it cause earnest Christian people to cast aside some of their differences, to create a National union of the different Christian nations for united foreign missionary work, and, following Japan's example, bring the young natives among the different civilized nations, support and educate them, not alone in religion, but in practical civilization, that they may go back and benefit their country, that practical Christianity may be demonstrated by the prosperity of the native owners of the soil to whom God gave it, instead of by monuments over the graves of the victims. T. R.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1896.

SNUBBED BY THE KAISER

Experience of the French Minister at a Berlin Ball.

WILLIAM WOULD NOT MEET HIM

Emphatic Exhibition of the Fact that He Is Not Persona Grata at the German Court—May Be Recalled.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Berlin season reached its climax Wednesday upon the occasion of the annual subscription ball, which took place in the Berlin Opera House. The present season in all respects has been the dullest since the accession of Emperor William to the imperial throne. This may be accounted for by the fact that the Court is in mourning owing to the deaths of Prince Alexander of Prussia and the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, and another reason may be found in the withdrawal from Berlin of such eminent social leaders as Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, the Duke and Duchess of Ratibor, the Prince and Princess of Stolberg-Wernigerode, and the Prince and Princess of Pless, all of whom have been moved to quit the capital through differences with the Emperor, whose arbitrary manners have become intolerable to those who were accustomed to the social courtesy which prevailed during the reign of the old Emperor William I. The absence of the old-time social leaders has been a bad thing for the Berlin shopkeepers.

The annual subscription ball is one of the functions of the year, at which those who in no way are attached to the Court circle, and are not recognized as being eligible to association with the higher circles, are permitted to mix with the Court personages. At this function in the old days it was the custom for the King of Prussia to select a burgher's daughter for a partner and dance with her; but nowadays the Court merely deigns to join a stately walk-around, the Emperor, the Empress, and the officials of the imperial household marching in procession, to the music of Strauss's Polonaise.

The crush at Wednesday evening's ball exceeded any known in the experience of the oldest habitué of this function. A crowd numbering thousands, among whom were many ladies resplendent with diamonds; bankers, manufacturers, and other representatives of the wealthiest class of the community waited to view the imperial procession, but they waited in vain. The Court party made its appearance in the imperial box attended by the members of the Court. When the royalties had taken their places, the orchestra struck up the music of the programme for dancing and kept going from number to number, and it was some time before any one realized that there was to be no procession.

Everybody was asking what had happened to cause the Emperor, who is a stickler for traditional customs, to abandon the precedent which had endured for years. Though the public did not know, the Court knew, and the diplomatic circle also knew. The Emperor has a feud with M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, who was present in his double capacity as a foreign Ambassador and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. It has been the unvarying rule at this function that at the conclusion of the Court procession the imperial party has paid a visit to the diplomatic group and has been received by the Dean of the corps. The Emperor decided to avoid a reception by M. Herbette, and therefore ordered that the procession be abandoned. This slight seems to have been a personal one, but it may possibly have important political results.

A report is in circulation, which is credited generally in the diplomatic circle, that the Emperor is going to Hubertusstock to remain over the carnival so as to avoid the duty of receiving M. Herbette at the Court ball. If M. Herbette should be recalled in the meantime, the Emperor would return in time to be present at the ball. M. Herbette has made his continuance at his post impossible through a succession of acts which have been offensive to the Emperor's ideas of gentlemanly deportment. Members of the Diplomatic Corps are free to say that, while M. Herbette is a diplomat of undoubted ability, he is by no means a courtier. His manners are conspicuously bad and his share in influencing the recall of Lieut. Baron de Grancey, the naval attaché to the French Embassy here, representing that he was not persona grata at the German Court, brought things to a crisis.

The Cologne Gazette prints a vicious article on the subject, declaring that the relations between Germany and France have been rendered a great deal worse than they have been, or otherwise could have been, through the presence of M. Herbette in Berlin as the chief representative of France. The article has created a great sensation.

The group which clustered about the Empress at the subscription ball included the Empress Frederick, Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and Princess Feodore of Schleswig-Holstein, sisters of the Empress; the Princess of Reuss, Duchess Wilhelm of Mecklenburg, and Princess Margaret of Hesse. The Empress wore a gown of white taffeta silk embroidered with large flowers. Her corsage was cut low and ornamented with diamonds. Upon her head was a diadem of diamonds, and about her neck a necklace of rubies and brilliants.

Will Keep Mr. Stern's Money.

Baron von Leonrod, Bavarian Minister of Justice, made a statement in the Landtag last week in which he said it would be impossible to refund the 80,000 marks, the amount of bail forfeited by Mr. Louis Stern of New-York by his failure to surrender himself and serve the sentence of fine and imprisonment imposed upon him by the court for insulting Baron von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the Spa, at Kissingen. The pardon which had been granted him through the proclamation of amnesty issued by the Prince Regent only benefited Stern in so far as it enabled him to return to Bavaria without being compelled to serve out his sentence.

To Recognize Prince Ferdinand.

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed the Turkish Ambassador here that Germany will recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria as the rightful ruler of Bulgaria.

Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy to Great Britain, passed through Berlin last week on his return from a tour of inspection of the Corinth Canal, a work he undertook in obedience to orders from the Washington Government. Col. Ludlow has now gone to Kiel to survey the Baltic-North Sea Canal.

Dinner to J. B. Jackson.

Ex-Empress Frederick, as a patroness of the Episcopal Church in Berlin, has given a dinner to J. B. Jackson, United States Chargé d'Affaires, who recently was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in compliment to the American section of the Church.

The German strikes are spreading. The male tailors have struck against starvation wages and bad treatment generally, and the Government has taken the side of the strikers, male and female, the female tailors and seamstresses having gone out several days ago. The employers of these workers are mostly Jew sweaters. The German authors, Sudermann, Wildenbruck, Spielhagen, and others, have made an appeal for funds to support the striking seamstresses. Seven mass meetings were held in various parts of the city to-day.

The Vorwaerts, in an article on the strike, cautions the strikers against committing excesses, which, it warns them, would weaken the public sympathy which they now have almost unanimously.

Incendiary Fires.

Eight incendiary fires have occurred within a short time in the populous Moabit district of Berlin, and the inhabitants of the city are alarmed. Several arrests of supposed incendiaries have been made, yet there is no direct evidence against them. In each case combustible material saturated with petroleum has been found in the buildings set on fire. The fires are attributed to Anarchists, and the police believe the incendiaries are working conjointly with a number of their associates who act as claimants of the 800 marks reward which is given for the discovery of a fire.

DISBELIEVE THE NANSEN STORY.

Washington Scientists Doubt That He Has Reached the North Pole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The scientists in Washington best qualified to form opinions on the subject doubt the story of the return of Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, and the still more remarkable story, without details, of his having drifted to the north pole and drifted back again. Dr. William H. Dall of the United States Geographical Survey, who has made arctic matters his particular study, said to-day:

"An examination of the telegrams received shows that the only facts in our possession are that a rumor has been received from Yakutsk that Nansen is on his way from the Polar Sea. The telegram from Archangel is probably the result of the receipt there of the same rumor from Russian sources. Since no message from Nansen himself is received, and no statement is made of his whereabouts, it seems probable that the rumor is due to a misunderstanding of some expression of his anticipated arrival by persons in Northern Siberia, who had been notified to be on the look-out for Nansen's party.

"It is understood quite generally among arctic experts that the story of the discovery of Jeanette relics on the coast of Greenland was a fake due to a foolish prank of some persons connected with the naval vessel which visited Greenland the season of their alleged discovery, and that the guilty parties, after finding their hoax taken seriously, were afraid to confess the truth. Consequently, the basis of Nansen's theories, so far as it was found by these fictitious relics, is of little weight.

"That drift from the Bering Strait region in the course of years might find its way out by the passage between Iceland and Greenland, is entirely possible, as the incident of the Alaskan throwing stick proves, but the particular instance is due to the special circumstances of the case, temporary winds, currents, &c., in all probability, and there is as yet no evidence of any permanent system of drift. If such system existed, it would be incomprehensible why nothing ever has been found of the multitude of wrecks which have been known to have drifted into the polar basin from the Bering Strait region, and of which nothing has ever turned up.

"With every wish for the success of his venture, Nansen's attempt must be regarded as rash in the extreme, and his success more than doubtful."

A Yacht for Emperor William.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Emperor William is the owner of the large racing yacht that is being built by D. & W. Henderson & Co. of Glasgow, after a design by G. L. Watson. The yacht is being constructed on the blocks used for the Valkyrie III., and the same secrecy regarding her dimensions and lines is observed as was the case when the Valkyrie was building.

Stopped the Corean Discussion.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—The Emperor has sent a message to the Diet suspending its sittings for ten days. When the message was received the Diet was discussing the situation growing out of the recent revolution in Corea, which resulted in the murder of the Prime Minister and other officials, and the King's taking refuge in the Russian Legation.

Wants to Fight the Abyssinians.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert, has begged his Majesty and Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, to allow him to take command of the men of his regiment, the Fifth Artillery, who have been selected to reinforce the Italian Army operating against the Abyssinians.

Eight Burned in a Lodging House.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A lodging house in Soho, this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Eight persons were killed.

AN OLD OFFENDER CAUGHT

His Practice Was to Hire Horses and Wagons, Drive Away with Them, and Sell Them for What He Could Get.

The Yonkers police have in their custody an important prisoner who gave his name as James Hartwick. He has many aliases, but his name is believed to be Edmund Towers, as that is the name on his house at 182 Fiftieth Street, at Bay Ridge, where he lives with his family in seeming opulence.

The man is accused of being a horse-thief. His way of doing business is said to be to go into a town, hire a conveyance if he can, and if he cannot, to wait overnight and steal it. In either event he drives away and never returns. In this way he has operated, so the police say, in Wallingford, Conn., where he stole a valuable horse belonging to N. F. Ingraham. It was this theft that led to his arrest.

The horse was found in a private stable in Mount Vernon and placed in Burr Davis's livery stable, as it answered the description of the stolen horse. Mr. Ingraham was notified, and went to Mount Vernon, where he identified his property. He gave an accurate description of the man who had hired the horse, and this led to the arrest of the prisoner on Saturday.

When Mr. Ingraham saw the prisoner in Mount Vernon he at once identified him, and he was held for further orders.

The prisoner has also been identified by a man from Peekskill, who hired a horse and cutter to him. He does not yet know where his property is.

This same prisoner is supposed to have stolen a horse and wagon from a man in Mamaroneck, another from Tarrytown, a third from Syracuse, and from other places. While the prisoner was in the Mount Vernon lockup, he managed, in some way, to partially cut off his mustache, to, if possible, destroy his identity when scrutinized by other victims.

The case was worked up and traced by the police, who found that he was making money fast, buying and selling anything and everything whereby he could make a profit. He is about twenty-eight years old. He was taken to Yonkers from Mount Vernon yesterday afternoon by the detectives, and was carefully looked at by the livery-stable keepers of that city. He will be brought to this city to-day to give Chief O'Brien an opportunity to see if he is wanted here.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ebenezer Porter Dyer.

Ebenezer Porter Dyer, fifty-six years old, managing editor of The Springfield Union, died in his home, in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, of pneumonia and other complications. Mr. Dyer was born in Stowe, Vt., Nov. 9, 1839.

He was graduated from Amherst in 1861. After his graduation he taught school for a year, and then went South, occupying for a year the position of Superintendent of abandoned plantations and of contrabands at Beaufort, S. C. He then served for a year as Assistant Postmaster at Port Royal, S. C. He returned North, and after a year's work as cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, and eight years in business, he became editor of The Boston Suburban News, published at Roslyn, Mass.

He went to The Union in 1879, and had since been connected with the paper, first handling local news and then writing musical and literary reviews and editorials. He was made managing editor last year. He leaves a wife and two children.

Hiram D. Pugsley.

Hiram D. Pugsley, one of Peekskill's best-known citizens, died yesterday morning at his residence on Main Street. He was sixty-nine years old, and from early youth had lived in Peekskill.

He obtained his first knowledge of business with Edmund Hallock, in the dry goods and grocery trade, and when Mr. Hallock died, several years ago, the firm of Pugsley & Griffin succeeded him.

Mr. Pugsley was the oldest Peekskill merchant still actively engaged in business. He was Trustee and Vice President of the Peekskill Savings Bank, and a Director of the Westchester County National Bank.

In politics he was a Republican. Although proffered the highest local offices, he always refused them.

He was married twice. One son, Howard H. Pugsley, survives him.

SPAIN IS WEAK IN CUBA

Gen. Weyler's Force Too Small to Cope with the Rebels.

HE IS ANXIOUS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Rumor that Twenty-four Prisoners Were Shot — A Kansas Lawyer's Narrow Escape—Exchange of Threats.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 16.—Private advices by the steamship Morgan from Havana to-day say that Gen. Weyler, recognizing the necessity of more men to cope with the victorious insurgents, is increasing the volunteer force.

Every available man is being enlisted.

Gen. Weyler's proclamation that he will deal summarily with all parties suspected of disloyalty to the Government has created consternation, and thousands are preparing to leave the island.

It is reported the insurgent leader, Felix Deris, has been killed.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—It is rumored that twenty-four political prisoners in the Cabanas were shot Wednesday night. Gen. Weyler says he knows nothing of it. It is also said Gomez has notified Weyler that if Cubans in the cities are shot, he will retaliate by shooting Spaniards in the interior of the island.

Gomez and Maceo are both in Havana Province. The latter moved east after the Candelaria and San Cristobal engagements, crossed the military line south of Guanajay, passed around Guira de Melena, and is near San Felipe. Gomez has been a few miles east of San Felipe for several days.

A detached column of rebels moved north and entered Managua, fifteen miles from Havana, where the volunteers surrendered, joining the invaders, with arms and ammunition. Other parties came even to the outskirts of Havana, taking the horses of milkmen in the suburban town of Juburbana, and exchanging shots with the garrison in the blockhouse at Jesus Monte.

With Castillo's party of 2,000 men in the East and Maceo's force from the West, Gomez probably has 16,000 men under arms operating in Havana Province. Skirmishes between outposts are of daily occurrence. The Spanish officers of minor grades magnify these into battles, but since the arrival of Gen. Weyler the official reports have been much nearer the truth than formerly.

Volunteers are being sent from Havana to the field. Recruiting others to take their places is rapidly pushed. The Cubans in the city are alarmed over the rumor that Gen. Weyler intends to order them to enlist in the army to show their loyalty.

The order forbidding correspondents to accompany the columns of troops is strictly enforced, making it difficult to obtain trustworthy news. Very little is given out officially.

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 16.—Charles Christy of Waverly, Kan., a young lawyer well known here, has arrived home from Cuba, where he was a prisoner.

He, with 400 others, was captured in one of the battles near Havana. All but him and fifteen other Americans were shot. The American Consul saved him and his countrymen.

Christy is an enthusiastic Cuban patriot, and reports that the insurgents have everything on the island except Havana.

CLIMBED AN ARBOR FOR LOVE

F. C. JACOBUS TRIED TO SEE MISS PINE AT MIDNIGHT.

He Mistook the House, Broke a Window, Fell to the Ground, and Waked Up in a Station Cell.

"What a fool a man makes of himself when in love."

After spending several hours in a cell and considering the risk he had taken, Frederick C. Jacobus, twenty-four years old, who lives at 595 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, came to the above conclusion.

There are two pretty frame cottages at 1,108 and 1,110 Pacific Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Max Seebold and his family live at 1,110 Pacific Street. His daughter, Julia, was awakened at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise, and went to the window from which she saw a man standing on the grape arbor at the back of the house.

Miss Seebold ran to her brother's room and quietly informed him that a burglar was trying to get into the house. While the young man went for a policeman Mr. Seebold kept watch at the window, ready to protect his life and that of his daughters in case the man attempted to get in.

Young Mr. Seebold whistled for a policeman, and Roundsman Lankford and Policeman Quinan of the Grand Avenue Precinct went to his aid.

They were soon put in possession of all the facts, as known to young Mr. Seebold, and, opening the gate that leads into the passageway at the side of the house, passed through to the back yard.

When the policemen arrived in the yard the man on the arbor fell to the ground. He was picked up and taken to the Grand Avenue Station, where it was found that he had an ugly cut under his chin. His cut was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and he was locked up on a charge of attempted burglary.

Jacobus, it appears, had taken off his coat and shoes, after he had entered the alley gate; had climbed up the grape arbor, and had broken a pane of glass, accidentally, he says. It was the breaking of the glass that awakened Miss Julia Seebold.

Jacobus was arraigned before Justice Steers, in the Grant Street Police Court, yesterday morning, and was committed to jail until to-day, when he will again be arraigned, and, it is said, in all probability will be discharged, as Mr. Seebold will refuse to press the complaint.

Jacobus is a steamfitter by occupation, and is employed by his brother-in-law, at 129 Worth Street, this city.

For some time he has been in love with Miss Josie Pine, who lived at 1,112 Pacific Street, next door to the Seebold residence. Jacobus had not seen her for several weeks, so he said, and he intended to give her a surprise.

"It is the first time I have ever been arrested," he said yesterday. "What a fool a man makes of himself when in love! I have been paying attention to the young woman for seven months, but now it is all over between us. I have made a fool of myself, and would not blame her if she never spoke to me again. I was drunk, and it was while in that condition that I made up my mind to call upon her.

"When I got to the house it was all closed, and I thought I would play Romeo and Juliet, and, after climbing the grape arbor, declare my love for her.

"I believed I was in the right yard, but now I see I got into the wrong yard. I had no intention of committing a burglary, and if I had been in my sober senses I would not be in this cell now.

"I am not a criminal, and I never was arrested before. It was all on account of love, but I guess the young woman whom I loved will cast me aside after this."

It appears that the Pine family moved from Pacific Street Saturday afternoon, and that Jacobus was not informed of the fact.

The police were yesterday unable to ascertain where the Pines had moved, but they will look for them to-day, in order to see whether the story told by Jacobus is true.

Jacobus's brother-in-law called on the Seebold family yesterday, and after he had a talk with them they promised not to prosecute Jacobus.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The four-story brick building on Niagara Street, between Maryland and Hudson Streets, owned by the American Tool and Axe Company of New-York City, and occupied by a number of manufacturing firms, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was valued at $40,000. The loss to tenants is estimated at $25,000.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 16.—Fire in The Herald Publishing Company's Building this afternoon entirely destroyed the box factory and some valuable machinery. The newspaper department was not injured, but the damage to the stock was about $10,000.

LATEST ARRIVAL

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with ...dse and passengers to H. L. Walker.

TAKEN BACK TO SUPT. PIERCE

Four Boys Who Escaped from the Westchester Temporary Home Caught by Constable Andrew Horton.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The four boys who escaped from the Westchester Temporary Home are again in their old quarters. They are Robert Lugle, Charles Starb, and Floyd and Lewis Hall, who are brothers. The Hall boys lived at Yorktown, on the New-York and Putnam Railroad, and when they got away from the home they went where they had formerly lived.

The escape was made from the dormitory on the second floor of the home at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The boys walked up the tracks of the Harlem Railroad to Mount Kisco, a distance of fifteen miles, and then struck off across country to Yorktown, seven miles further on.

When the four fugitives arrived at the Hall homestead they found no one at home, Mr. and Mrs. Hall having gone to Peekskill to buy provisions, &c.

The Halls and their two companions waited for the return of the shoppers, and while waiting Constable Andrew Horton drove up and arrested the quartet.

Superintendent Pierce rightly guessed that the Halls, and perhaps Lugle and Starb, would go to their former home, and he telephoned Constable Horton to apprehend the runaways. The boys were bundled into a wagon and driven to Katonah, where the party boarded the Pittsfield express. At Mount Kisco they disembarked to allow Mr. Horton to visit his home, and later they came to White Plains on a local train. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the constable handed his charges over to Mr. Pierce.

The boys were all close-mouthed, and would say very little about the treatment of the inmates of the home. They seemed to dread the reception they supposed they would receive on their return.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR SINGERS

Calvé and Others Heard at the Last of Sunday Evening Concerts.

Mme. Calvé was undoubtedly the main magnet that drew the great throng to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was the last of the series of Sunday evening concerts for the season, and besides Mme. Calvé the singers were M. Plançon, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, Mme. Marie Brema, and Mlle. Lola Beeth. The full Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, under the direction of Anton Seidl, was also heard.

Seldom has the Opera House held a larger audience. All the seats were filled, and so were the boxes, and standing room was at a premium. On the ground floor men, women, and children were six deep standing behind the brass rail. It was a "hurrah" night from beginning to end. Singers were cheered and applauded until they tired of walking to the centre of the stage to bow their acknowledgments. There were rounds of applause also for the orchestra, and about every person present seemed bent on showing his or her delight by vociferous demonstration. These singers, who are to join the rest of the company, were started out of New-York on a wave of approval crowned with wreaths of laurel and decorated with heaping measures of posies.

Twelve numbers in all were down on the programme, but, with the demanded encores, at least thirty selections were heard. Mme. Calvé sang four solo selections and was heard, too, in the quartet from Boito's "Mefistofele," with Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, and M. Plançon. The audience was not satisfied with one hearing of this quartet and demanded a repetition. There was a great furor when Mme. Calvé had finished singing the aria from David's "Le Per

IMPROVED HORSE MARKET

Last Week's Sale Proved the Best Held in Years.

M'HENRY A PARTNER OF SALISBURY

The Noted Reinsman Will Handle Alix and Other Champions—Corbett Done with Eastern Circuit.

Among the local horsemen and those from out of town, who attended the sale of light harness stock at Madison Square last week, there was general rejoicing over the improved state of the market. Even the most enthusiastic devotee of trotting knows that there is not likely to be a return of the craze that prevailed a few years ago. Beginning with the first lot of young stock sent over from the big ranch of the late Leland Stanford, at Menlo Park, Cal., early in 1886, the prices for untried colts and fillies went up to a figure that was bound to result in a reaction.

The climax may be fixed on the day when $26,000 was paid for a very ordinary two-year-old named Mascot, by a commissioner, who acted for Marcus Daly of Montana. This youngster had shown no speed worth talking about, his sole claim to any value resting on the fact that he was got by Stamboul, a trotter of much merit, out of the great brood mare Minnehaha. Instead of proving worthy of his lineage, this colt was a great disappointment to the Copper King, who had paid a fortune for him. After vain attempts to give him a fast record, Mascot was sent to Lexington by his disgusted owner, and at one of the Fall sales fetched less than $1,000.

Alcazar, Voodoo, and other California sires that were so cleverly boomed as to bring big prices have in the main turned out rank failures. Stamboul, for whom E. H. Harriman gave $40,000 in December, 1892, is about the only one of the cracks from the Pacific coast that may be called a good investment. There is no doubt, however, as to the dispute about the record of 2:07½, which gave him the stallion championship, prevented this lordly horse from reaching even more sensational figures. Mr. Harriman could have made a profit of $10,000 on him soon after the sale, but preferred to stick to the trotter that came nearest to his ideal than anything he had ever seen.

Within a year from the sale that included Stamboul, the tide began to ebb, and it has remained at low water mark, with little variation, ever since. Occasionally the death of a breeder, or his retirement, would throw some particularly choice goods on the market, and there would be a flicker of the old times. Only at rare intervals did even the most fashionable blood realize as high as $10,000. Wilton and Alcantara, two successful sons of George Wilkes, were able to get five figures last year, but the average, even for highly bred harness racers, kept down to a point that had in it little of encouragement. Of private transactions, the selection of Baron Wilkes for $25,000 by Col. John E. Thayer of Boston was the most notable event of 1895. Since then other wealthy New-Englanders have been drawing from the Blue Grass region, and George W. Leavitt, the leading commissioner for New-Brunswick, says there are still plenty of customers in his section for the right kind of stock.

The present year has opened well in the line of public sales. One reason for the steady market that prevailed here last week was the superior quality of the animals consigned to W. H. Fasig & Co. Henry C. Jewett had been widely known as a breeder who exercised great care in the selection of dams as well as sires. He was not so particular in his first ventures, even when he gave long prices for his stallions, such as Jerome Eddy, but of late years Mr. Jewett was careful to see that his mares were sound, and in good health. As a result, he was able to bring to sale a lot of sires and dams along with their progeny, to make the dispersal of his big stud a notable event.

It is doubtful if a finer specimen of an American trotter was ever led into a sale ring than Patchen Wilkes. Five years ago such a sire, with the prestige of a son like Joe Patchen, would doubtless have made a record in the way of price. Though the earning capacity of a stallion is very much reduced, $10,025 should be a big task for a horse who has been brought so prominently into notice. Mr. Jewett says that during the early part of his stud career Patchen Wilkes merely had the mares that were not considered good enough for Jerome Eddy. In Kentucky, where he is to be taken by his new owner, the opportunities are of the best, and being still in his prime, this representative of the Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen cross has plenty of time to prove his worth. It is safe to predict, however, that he will never be a gamer and more consistent performer than Joe Patchen.

Flattering as was the public verdict on the Jewett Farm stud last Thursday, the attractions the second day were even greater. The material collected by such experienced trainers as the late John A. Goldsmith, and M. E. McHenry, could not but have merit. These, with the few choice lots from smaller consignors, kept prices up till the closing out of the Alamance Farm entries was reached. Headed by a celebrity like John R. Gentry, the fastest stallion of any age, with a number of richly-bred trotters and pacers, to accompany the champion, it was little wonder that Friday's market closed as the lively section, but afterward had an average of nearly $725 for 73 horses has been a result unknown for three years or more.

Close on the heels of this encouraging sale of Eastern-bred stock, comes another, in which California is to play a leading part. Commencing on Tuesday the 25th inst., Peter J. Kellogg & Co., will occupy four days next week at the Garden with their first sale of the year. Other sections besides the Sunny Slope will be represented, but the dispersal of Monroe Salisbury's breeding stud will doubtless be the chief event of the sale.

The famous old turfman has gone into some extensive mining operations, which will take up most of his time, and being ambitious to regain the millions he has lost, he cannot look after his horses.

Direct, the pride of the ranch at Pleasanton, has proved a remarkable sire and is still comparatively young. Up to 1892 he was in active training, the record of 2:09 being worth a high-wheel sulky in 1891 by his mile in 2:06. This has never been beaten under similar conditions, and compares favorably with any of the feats accomplished with the improved running gear, that has been in use since 1892. Direct himself scored 2:05½ to a bike before he retired, and with the new vehicle come to his aid earlier, this wonderful little black horse would have set a mark much nearer to even time.

M. E. McHenry has entered into a partnership with Salisbury, whereby he will look after his racing stable.

That is the reason why the "demon" driver disposed of so many of his own fliers. He retains about eight head that he will develop at Freeport, Ill., along with those owned or controlled by Salisbury. There has been a lot of gossip regarding the relations between the reinsman and the old California turfite, most of which has been pure guessing. Before he left this city Saturday night McHenry said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have never made a statement for publication till now regarding my relations with Mr. Salisbury. Some one started the report that I had hired out to him, but there was not the slightest foundation for it. The fact is, that I have agreed with Mr. Salisbury to take charge of his stable along with a few of my own horses. I will make my headquarters at Freeport, and take in the important circuits as usual. Alix, Azot, and others of the string are now at Lincoln, Neb., and we will not say another talk I can tell you nothing definite about them. Mr. Salisbury will come East in a few days, for his sale, and I may return to New-York in order to meet him."

William Corbett, who has been a more extensive breeder among Californians than Salisbury himself, is the largest consignor to next week's sale. He shipped three carloads, containing forty-eight head, from his ranch at Burlingame, near San Francisco, last Thursday. Lesa Wilkes, who has a nice record at 2:09, made the season, is the fastest of the lot. Muta Wilkes, with 2:11 to her credit, is even more widely known on the turf. She was at the head of winners in 1892, as a four-year-old, her first season in public. Burlingame, 2:18¼, a brother to Sable Wilkes, and Lucina Wilkes, 2:24¼, are among others with fast records in this valuable consignment.

Ruby, a sister to Stamboul, has been a brood mare at Mr. Corbett's farm for several years, but he has decided to part with her. Her foals, though all promising, have been unfortunate, either dying young or meeting with some accident to prevent training them. Ruby has a record of 2:19¾, and is now supposed to be in foal by Sable Wilkes.

When John A. Goldsmith had charge of his horses, Mr. Corbett was one of the most sucessful turfmen in the country. On losing his services last season the profits of a tour in the East were not nearly so large, and the proprietor of San Mateo Farm is not likely to go into racing on the former scale again. He said recently, in an interview in The Breeder and Sportsman of San Francisco:

"Hereafter I will never have a large string handled, and if I can make arrangements to have Fred S. Moody and Fred Kohl taken East, and driven in the big stakes for which they are entered, I do not believe I will ever go on the Eastern Circuit again."

Entries to the ten classes offered by the Driving Club of New-York for the next Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood Park closed on Saturday. Secretary E. S. Hedges, who was busy at the sale last week as the partner of W. B. Fasig, did not neglect any opportunity to secure patronage for the Fleetwood purses. He has already received sufficient support to warrant the belief that the list of nominations will be a large one. The total amount offered is $22,000, and first payments range from $5 to $10, according to the size of the purse. It will be a week or more before the returns are all in, and the result will indicate the prospect for the coming campaign on the driving parks of this and other States where betting is prohibited.

ATTACK ON A STARTER.

Attempt to Discredit Mr. Fitz Gerald with The Jockey Club.

Some of the young men in this city who are working so hard to prevent Mr. Chris J. Fitz Gerald of this city from securing the position of starter at the race tracks about here have a queer sort of a confederate down in New-Orleans. Mr. Fitz Gerald is starting the horses there just at present, and according to the local papers is giving excellent satisfaction. Reports to that effect had found their way North and were known to be true.

A couple of weeks ago there began to come from New-Orleans weird stories of all sorts of bad starting, which culminated in a report that the horse owners of the track had signed a "round robin" demanding that Mr. Fitz Gerald be deposed as starter and asserting that unless this was done they would refuse to start their horses. The story further stated that Mr. Bush, manager of the track, had told the signers of the paper that Fitz Gerald would continue to start the horses, and that if they did not like it they could take their horses away. This story was eagerly seized upon in the North and published as a reason why Fitz Gerald should not be allowed to start for The Jockey Club.

It now appears that the stories were concocted for effect on the Stewards of The Jockey Club at a time when they were supposed to be about to decide as to whom they should have for a starter. There was no truth whatever in them. The starting had been satisfactory to the managers of the track, to horse owners, and to the public. The alleged "round robin" never was drawn up nor presented to Mr. Bush, and therefore he had no occasion to tell the owners what he was alleged to have told them. The yarn was the creation of a "tout," one A. M. McAllister, who claimed to be a newspaper correspondent for several New-York papers.

The Crescent City Jockey Club began an investigation to find out who it was who had sent out the story and found absolute proof before it had finished that it was this McAllister. It was also discovered that he had been ruled off the tracks at Latonia, Oakley, Harlem, Hawthorne, and elswhere, and had also been ruled off at New-Orleans under other management three years ago for plying his trade as a "tout." The Crescent City Jockey Club, on learning the facts, promptly ruled him off the track and asked The New-York Herald to deny the story he had sent them, as it was wholly without foundation.

The attack will probably react to Mr. Fitz Gerald's benefit, if it has any effect at all, as The Jockey Club is understood to have thoroughly investigated the affair and found that the yarn was a conspiracy against Fitz Gerald.

It is not believed that one Flynn, a former employe at Gloucester, St. Asaph, and other disreputable tracks, and the one-time Speaker of the disgraceful New-Jersey Legislature controlled by "Billy" Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester," had anything to do with the disgraceful affair. It was more likely the work of his indiscreet friends who are trying to boom him for the position of starter, on the ground that he is a poor man and needs the position. Taken as a whole the affair is the worst scandal of the Winter season in racing matters.

READY FOR THE BONSPIEL.

Cold Weather Delights the Curlers Who Will Play To-day at Hoboken.

Favored by the cold wave which has just arrived post haste from the Northwest, the bonspiel will commence at the Hoboken rink promptly at 9 o'clock this morning, nor will the keen curler have to hang out the historical "dish-cloot" to find out if "John Frost" has favored this section.

The state of the weather is peculiarly gratifying to the Bonspiel Committee, for when the final arrangements were completed Saturday night, there was still an element of doubt in its mind as to what the result would be Monday morning, but it went bravely to work as men accustomed to meet and overcome difficulties in their everyday business life, as well as on the "slippery board" of a curling rink.

The trophies presented have exceeded all expectation in number and value, and the souvenir illustrated bonspiel programme will be ready for presentation this forenoon, the finest ever issued in connection with a bonspiel in any part of the world where curling matches on a large scale are held. Weel-kent faces will be recognized among the portraits, curling trophies of the past find a prominent place, and the entries and drawings for the first round can all be relied on.

The second round will begin at 7:30 P. M., and will be finished to-morrow forenoon, unless more entries are made by 9 o'clock this morning, when all rink entries finally close. Two rinks from Utica, one from Newark, and one from Excelsior, N. Y., have entered, and will be drawn into the first round begins, but they will play in the third or fourth round, so as not to interfere with the drawing already made. Thirty-two rinks having already entered, five rounds will be required to finish the regular rink match, and there will be no bye in the whole series of rounds, unless more entries are made this morning. No umpire has yet been selected, but the Bonspiel Committee will appoint a competent and experienced curler for that position.

To compete either in the regular rink series or the point game match the entries must be members of regularly organized curling clubs in any part of this big country, and the playing of the Canadian curlers will be watched with keen interest, and they should prove successful, will be warmly congratulated, not only for their skill, but for their pluck in coming so far to cross brooms with their Yankee brithers.

The following is the full and official list of prizes, as issued by the Bonspiel Committee:

Regular Rink Match.—First prize, four pair of curling stones, presented by James B. Gillie, New-York; second prize, four gold scarfpins, presented by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, New-York; third prize, four gold medals, presented by Mayor Gleason, Long Island City; fourth prize, four gold medals, presented by Alexander Halliday, Yonkers.

Consolation Rink Match.—First prize, four gold medals, presented by T. J. Brennan, New-York; second prize, four silk umbrellas, presented by E. L. Thomas, Yonkers.

Point Game Match.—First prize, silver chafing dish, presented by St. Andrew's Curling Club, New-York; second prize, silver pitcher, presented by the members' wives, Manhattan Inst., C. C., New-York; third prize, onyx clock, presented by George Brown & Co., Newark, N. J.; fourth prize, silver loving cup, presented by George Bellingham, New-York; fifth prize, marble clock, presented by James H. Cockburn, New-York; sixth prize, valuable clock, presented by John Egan, New-York; seventh prize, fancy timepiece, presented by W. B. Smyth, New-York; eighth prize, Maltese cross gold medal, presented by John Tampcke, Long Island City.

Entries for the point game will close when that game is called and will be played on four or six rinks, according to the number of contestants.

The international two-rink match for the Gordon Medal was played on the Empire Curling Rink, at Albany, Saturday, 15th inst., and resulted in a victory for the two Montreal rinks, the score at the close standing at 43 to 26 in their favor. Two rinks from Albany City Curling Club and Empire Curling Club of Albany were their opponents, with James McCredie, President of Albany City Curling Club, as umpire.

TRI-COLLEGIATE BALL GAMES.

A Schedule of Twelve Games Arranged—Dartmouth's Fast Runner.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 16.—The following officers of the Tri-Collegiate Baseball League have been elected: R. R. Rolins, Amherst, President; R. W. Root, Williams, First Vice President; B. W. Couch, Dartmouth, Second Vice President; R. H. James, Dartmouth, Secretary and Treasurer. J. J. Brady of Hartford, last year's umpire, was again chosen to officiate. The schedule for the season is as follows:

May 6—Williams vs. Amherst, at Amherst.

May 15 and 16—Amherst vs. Dartmouth, at Hanover.

May 20—Amherst vs. Williams, at Williamstown.

May 22 and 23—Dartmouth vs. Amherst, at Amherst.

May 30—Amherst vs. Williams, at Williamstown.

June 5 and 6—Williams vs. Dartmouth, at Hanover.

June 12 and 13—Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Williamstown.

June 20 and 25—Amherst vs. Williams, at Williamstown.

The delegates from Dartmouth to the annual meeting of Boston were Manager Couch, '96; Capt. Abbott, '96, and Assistant Manager James, '97.

Dartmouth students are much pleased at the fine showing which J. N. Pringle, '97, made in the mile run at the annual indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association. He distinguished himself by defeating Conneff, the world's wonder, and easily distancing Gerrish Newell, Harvard's star. S. Chase, the champion hurdler, was out of training and was overcome by the handicap, consequently he did not win, as was expected.

A NEW FOOTBALL BOOK.

Will be Compiled by Walter Camp of Yale and L. F. Deland of Harvard.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—The announcement was made yesterday afternoon that Lorrin F. Deland, the head coach of the Harvard football team, and Walter Camp, the great Yale expert, have been for some months at work collaborating a volume on the game of football. This, of course, is practically a collaboration by Yale and Harvard, for, although Deland is not a graduate of Harvard nor the possessor of a degree from that university, he has been, since 1890, actively interested in the welfare of Harvard football matters, and has, by reason of his expertness, come to be regarded by that college as Camp is by Yale.

The work covers a period of several months, during which time both gentlemen have been in consultation with one another as to the scope it should take, and upon the mutual criticism and contributions to the book, so that it will be, when published next Fall, a collaboration in all that that term implies, and not two sets of opinions as to what the requirements of the game are and what its future is to be.

An all-important feature of the work will be the point of view from which it is written. It will be regarded by the collaborators from the higher plane of sportsmanship, not as to whether more games can be won by contesting or competing universities, but that the sport itself shall be lifted up to the highest possible level, and competitors in it encouraged to contest as they would in any other gentlemanly game. It is by no means impossible, in the opinion of those who have been aware of the conference of Camp and Deland, that it will prove a great factor in bringing about a reconciliation between these two great universities.

BASEBALL AT CORNELL.

The Nine to be Made Up Largely of New Men.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—As the two-year agreement between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell for an annual track athletic contest has expired, negotiations have been opened between the authorities of the two universities for a renewal of the agreement. In case an agreement is made, the contest for this year will probably take place in Philadelphia and the one next year in Ithaca.

Cornell loses all of last year's 'Varsity baseball team, excepting Cobb, catcher; Affeld, third base, and Bassford, centre field. Priest and Smith are not candidates, owing to their ineligibility. Beacham and Aldrich, last year's substitutes, will play.

Much more interest than ordinary is being shown in track and field athletics this Winter. From present indications Cornell will be able to make a creditable showing at the intercollegiate meet next Spring. The Winter meets will be held on March 6 and 13. The running, jumping, and hurdling contests will occur on the first evening, March 6, and the wrestling contests on the second, March 13. Arrangements have also been made for five open handicap contests, consisting of a 30-yard dash, 30-yard hurdle, high jump, pole vault, putting the shot.

The Foster Horses Can Race.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club Stewards yesterday, it was decided that no disability attaches to the horses Dr. Rice, Eloroy, and Sullross. They will, therefore, be allowed to race over tracks under jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. The question as to their disability arose from the fact that the former owner of the horses, Fred. Foster, was owner of an outlawed track. The bona fide sale of his horses to his brothers was proved conclusively.

AMONG THE WHIST CLUBS.

A Great Contest Going On in Brooklyn—A Problem for the Experts.

There is a very interesting game now going on in the rooms of the Brooklyn Whist Club. The prominent clubs of New-York City, of all New-Jersey, and Brooklyn are each represented by a team of four players. The game takes place every Saturday afternoon, play beginning at 2:45 o'clock. It is conducted on the Howell system, one of the last new things in whist. At present the Union League Club of Brooklyn is in the lead. The Continental of New-York is second, and the Manhattan Athletic Club of New-York and the Carleton Club of Brooklyn are tied for third place.

There are many of the best players in the country engaged in it. It is splendid practice for the grand National tournament which takes place in Brooklyn next June. At the Brooklyn Whist Club tourney last Monday there were sixty players. The average North and South was 237; East and West, 205. The highest score North and South was 248, made by Putnam and Nitchie. The highest East and West was 216, made by Gilfillan and Gray.

The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Names.	Score.	Loss.	Gain.
Putnam and Nitchie	248		11
Low and Taylor	244		7
Herims and Stevenson	242		5
Doty and Edwards	240		3
Langmuir and Stiles	239		2
Pond and Simons	239		..
Kleb and Barrow	237		..
Moran and Plympton	237		..
Wilde and Ditmars	236	1	..
Williams and Aylland	235	2	..
Eastman and Segur	235	2	..
Carhart and Ward	234	3	..
J. L. Taylor and Horton	234	3	..
Parker and La Vie	232	5	..
Thorp and Condit	228	9	..

EAST AND WEST.

Names.	Score.	Loss.	Gain.
Gilfillan and Gray	216		11
Church and Read	215		10
Leggett and Dougherty	212		7
Driggs and Moore	211		6
Moore and Moore	211		6
L. Josephson and Rose	206		1
Lawrence and Earle	205		..
McDermott and Scrimgeour	205		..
De Witt and Josephson	204	1	..
Newman and Leslie	204	1	..
Wheeler and Bailey	203	2	..
Rowe and Boyd	202	3	..
Evans and Josephson	201	4	..
Cushman and Phillips	199	6	..
Allen and Baker	197	8	..
Field and Field	197	8	..
Beebe and Murray	194	11	..

The highest score for the season up to date is as follows:

A. E. Taylor	80	J. H. Stevenson	65
E. T. Baker	76	A. Josephson	63
H. E. Nitchie	68	R. P. Rowe	60
M. H. Herims	65		

A very good story is told of a player in Chicago who considered himself a great authority on whist. He wrote a book on the subject, and sent it to a famous Milwaukee player for his opinion of it. In about a week the book was returned to him, with the following letter:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June —.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the — inst., accompanied by your book, was duly received. I have read it very carefully. It seems to be a very good game, but I don't think it as good a game as whist. Sincerely yours,

It is no unusual thing to hear a player at whist remark, after being berated by his partner for very bad playing: "Well, I play whist for pleasure." He does not stop to think that he gives his partner anything but "pleasure." Such players cause their partners many "un mauvais quart d'heure." It might be great "pleasure for a novice to play a duet on the piano with Paderewski. One can readily imagine how much "pleasure" Paderewski would find in the performance. If a man wants to play whist he should study the books and familiarize himself with them before inflicting his play on partners who know anything of the game, or else devote his great mind to dominos.

It is related of one of these gentry that, after a hand at whist, his partner asked him: "Why in thunder didn't you trump that queen of clubs?" He naïvely replied: "I only had one little trump." Sometimes, as in this case, the humor—unknown to the perpetrator—carries off the bad feeling engendered by his horrid mistakes and ignorance. It is so easy, if one would devote a little time and ordinary intelligence to the study of the game, to learn to play a fairly good game of whist.

Below is a hand that recently was played at the Brooklyn Whist Club:

North.	East.	South.	West.
1...S. 2	S. 3	S. k.	S. kn.
2...S. 4	S. 5	Os. qu.	S. 10
3...S. 8	S. 6	S. a.	C. 8
4...C. k.	C. 5	C. 9	C. 4
5...D. 6	D. 4	D. kn.	D. a.
6...D. k.	S. 8	D. 9	D. 2
7...D. kn.	H. 4	H. 2	H. qu.
8...C. 7	H. 5	H. 10	H. a.
9...C. 2	H. 3	H. k.	H. 2
10...C. 3	S. 9	C. a.	C. 6
11...D. 3	H. 7	C. 10	C. kn.
12...D. 5	S. 7	C. qu.	D. 8
13...D. 7	H. 9	D. qu.	D. 10

It will be seen that South has a very strong hand, with cards of re-entry in three suits. He hesitated for a while, and then led his three commanding trumps, spades. He then led his fourth best club, which North took with the king. North continued his fourth trump round, which was taken by West, with the ace. He, not wishing to open his tenace of hearts, returned the diamond through the strong hand. It will be noticed that East only had one small club, and the four of diamonds. These two leads, of course, took them both. He was then left with the two remaining trumps and six hearts, nine high. He trumped the diamond and led his fourth best heart. West took the trick with the queen and returned the ace. He then played the deuce, which was taken by South with the king. South then led his ace of clubs, which East promptly trumped with them made his three small hearts. East and West made eight tricks; North and South five tricks. At some of the other tables these figures were reversed. In view of the result, many players would condemn South for leading trumps under the circumstances. But it must be taken into account that he had a very strong hand with several cards of re-entry. The temptation was very great. The five of spades was turned by East.

The following problem is offered to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

NORTH.
D. a. 9 8
C. qu. 8
H. 7

EAST.
D. 10
C. kn. 7
H. kn. 6
S. 8

SOUTH.
C. 10 5
H. qu. 9
S. qu. kn.

WEST.
D. qu. 6 4
S. 10
H. 10 8

Spades trumps; North to lead; North and South to take all six tricks.

Four players started a game of whist not long since, a noted wit being one of them. He was dealing and made a misdeal. He dropped his cards and burst into laughter. "That reminds me," said he, "of my dear old friend, Judge Peckham, father of the present Judge. He was a great whist player of 'the old school,' and had scant patience with a poor player. I was passing the cardroom one day and met one of the poorest players in the club coming out. 'Have you been playing whist?' I asked. 'Yes,' said he. 'Who was your partner?' 'Judge Peckham,' he replied. 'Did he pitch into you pretty strong?' 'No, indeed. He only made one remark. I was dealing and made a misdeal. The Judge said: "Why, you fool, you don't even know how to deal." This is the only remark he made during the entire game.'"

The match between the Hamilton and Lincoln Clubs of Brooklyn took place at the Hamilton Club on Thursday evening. There were forty players on a side. This was the return match of these clubs, the former match having been won by the Hamilton by 13 tricks. The game was again won by the Hamilton, by 23 tricks. The highest score North and South for the Hamilton Club was 159, made by Baines and J. H. Callender. The highest East and West score was 171, made by Allen and Stevenson. The highest for the Lincoln Club North and South was 155, made by Williams and Wayland. The highest East and West was 171, made by Riggs and Shores. It was a very interesting game. At the conclusion of the play a liberal supper was served.

The following is the score of each player:

HAMILTON CLUB.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Baines and Callender	159
Greene and Budington	153
Putnam and Nitchie	153
H. S. Hadden and Holland	152
Perkins and Gerrish	150
Leggett and Dougherty	147
Lawrence and Earle	146
Beecher and Tilney	145
Worth and Hewitt	143
C. Hadden and Staples	141

EAST AND WEST.

Allen and Stevenson	171
Beebe and Murray	169
E. W. Bigelow and Chauncey	169
Clement and De Witt	167
Brown and T. O. Callender	166
Field and Mason	165
Sand and Taylor	164
C. E. Bigelow and Parker	163
Atwater and Richards	163
Church and Ward	157

LINCOLN CLUB.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Williams and Wayland	155
Rowe and Walt	149
Richardson and Swaney	149
Jacobs and Simpson	148
Pierce and Stinson	147
Cheriton and Overton	146
Josephson and Adams	145
Boyd and Dixon	143
Colton and Lawrence	143
Langmuir and Stiles	141

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...6:51	Sun sets...5:37
Moon sets...9:45	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bonn	Bremen	Feb. 1
Britannia	Gibraltar	Feb. 1
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Jan. 28
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Feb. 13
Croft	Dundee	Jan. 24
Francisco	Hull	Feb. 2
Hildawell	Gibraltar	Jan. 30
Inchlonga	Swansea	Feb. 7
Jersey City	Swansea	Feb. 7
Kara	Glasgow	Jan. 30
La Normandie	Havre	Feb. 8
Navigation	Gibraltar	Jan. 29
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Feb. 1
Seguranca	Havana	Feb. 13
Spain	London	Jan. 31

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

Alleghany	Kingston	Feb. 12
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Feb. 12
Leona	Galveston	Feb. 11
Manhattan	London	Feb. 6
Massachusetts	London	Feb. 6
Munchen	Bremen	Feb. 9
Southwark	Antwerp	Feb. 8

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

Havel	Bremen	Feb. 11
Richmond Hill	London	Feb. 5
Seminole	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
Teutonic	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Vigilancia	Havana	Feb. 15
Werra	Gibraltar	Feb. 10

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

Madiana	St. Thomas	Feb. 11
Manhansset	Rotterdam	Feb. 7
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Feb. 7
Weimar	Bremen	Feb. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Franklin	Feb. 18	Jamaica	24 State St.
Aller	Feb. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Feb. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Feb. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Grenada	Feb. 19	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Orizaba	Feb. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Algonquin	Feb. 19	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Feb. 19	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Westerniand	Feb. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Feb. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Ludgate Hill	Feb. 20	London	22 State St.
Allianca	Feb. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Feb. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Seminole	Feb. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Feb. 21	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Seguranca	Feb. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ethiopia	Feb. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Feb. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Feb. 22	London	4 Broadway.
Prussia	Feb. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Feb. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Knick'bocker	Feb. 22	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Comanche	Feb. 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Feb. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Feb. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Feb. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Feb. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Madiana	Feb. 26	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Feb. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Niagara	Feb. 27	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Feb. 27	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Campania	Feb. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Feb. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werra	Feb. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Feb. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Feb. 29	London	4 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Feb. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Feb. 16.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Feb. 3, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. 15th.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Feb. 8, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:41 A. M.

SS Delcomyn, (Br.,) Pettle, Buenos Ayres Jan. 3, via St. Lucia Feb. 8, with mdse and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Feb. 2, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:23 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br., new, 1,394 tons,) Legg, Glasgow Jan. 30, with mdse in transit to George Christall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Cid de Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS County Down, (Br.,) Craig, Pernambuco Jan. 24, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Shaw, Girgenti Jan. 7, via Palermo 21st, with mdse to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

Ship Freiburg, (Ger.,) Schutte, Hiogo 171 ds, with mdse to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Ship Andelana, (of Liverpool,) Gillies, Hiogo 188 ds, with mdse to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elder & Co.

Ship Celeste Burrill, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefey, Hongkong 115 ds, with mdse to C. Von Pastau & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate gale, clear.

Sailed.

SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Cyril, for Norfolk; America, for London; Merida, for Buenos Ayres; Albano, for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

North End of Centurion and Nix Mate, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.—Notice is hereby given that the bell buoy carried away by ice Jan. 30 has been replaced on its station off the northeast point of Nix Mate Shoal, southwest side of the main ship channel into Boston Harbor. On Feb. 10, 1896, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the gas-lighted buoys, removed on account of ice Jan. 7, will be replaced on their stations at the north end of Centurion and Nix Mate, main ship channel into Boston Harbor. This notice amends the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1895," Pages 38 and 39.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Hashagen, from New-York, arr. at Bremen today.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 3:55 A. M. to-day.

Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Whereas, A vacancy exists in the office of member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York, caused by the death of Patrick J. Kerrigan, before the commencement of the official term for which he was elected; and

Whereas, It is provided by the laws of this State that in such case a special election shall be had; and

Whereas, A proclamation was issued by me on the twenty-fifth day January instant, appointing an election to be held in the said Seventeenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of February next; and

Whereas, It now appears to my satisfaction that the date fixed for such election does not permit of sufficient time for the proper holding of primaries and conventions and the subsequent filing of nominations in accordance with law;

Now, therefore, I do hereby revoke and annul the aforementioned proclamation of date January twenty-fifth, 1896, as aforesaid, and I, Levi P. Morton, Governor of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the requirements of Section 4 of Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1892, known as the Election Law, do hereby order and proclaim that an election for member of Assembly in the place of the said Patrick J. Kerrigan be held in the Seventeenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York on Tuesday, the third day of March, 1896, such election to be conducted in the mode prescribed by law for the election of members of Assembly.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the City of Al- [Seal.] bany, this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

By the Governor:
LEVI P. MORTON.
ASHLEY W. COLE, Private Secretary.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the

MEN MAKE GOOD NURSES

Are Usurping the Place of Women in the Profession.

IT IS VERY PROFITABLE WORK

Training Schools Besieged with Applicants—Idea Just Taking Hold—The Life Is Not Dull.

Men are flocking from all parts of the country at the present time to try for admission at the Training School for Male Nurses at Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. A. S. Willard, the Superintendent, had to turn away nearly 400 last year, many of whom were not up to requirements in the mental or physical examinations, and the number of disappointed applicants will be much greater during 1896.

The fact that men can make good wages at professional nursing is not very generally known, and this accounts for the small number of training schools thus far established. The idea is still new, but it is taking hold rapidly, and young fellows who are at a loss for a vocation are availing themselves of an opportunity to enter a profession which, unlike all others, is not crowded. In New-York there are probably not more than one dozen capable men nurses, and they are kept busy all the time. None of them makes less than $40 a week, and the best frequently earn $80 and $100.

In addition to the substantial remuneration, inducements of the profession are the opportunity of becoming skilled masseurs or physicians, with but a two years' course to obtain a diploma. On the other hand, there is constant demand on physical strength, irregular working hours, and personal contact with sickness and disease.

Though it would occur to most persons that woman, with all her sympathy and tender ways, would make the ideal nurse, the testimony of well-known physicians seems to be to the contrary. Unless a male nurse is absolutely unavailable, many physicians will not have a woman nurse in the sick room of a man, no matter how much the patient may desire it.

Speaking of this fact, a surgeon at Bellevue Hospital the other day told an incident of his attendance upon a prominent New-York clubman, who had been on a protracted spree, and was trying to get over the results. He felt in a rather sentimental mood, and insisted on having two white-capped buxom nurses hold his hands, while ever and anon he would indulge in such freaks as his fancy prompted, smoking cigarettes, drinking potions of brandy, and ogling the nurses.

"I came in," said the physician, "and saw immediately that the man would never sober up under such influences, and directed that a certain athletic male nurse whom I knew should be summoned. The family protested, saying that the nurses treated the patient so gently, and that a man would be so harsh with the inebriate. This was what he needed, and they finally gave in.

"And now the tables were turned. When the sick man managed to get hold of a cigarette or whisky bottle he was quietly deprived of them, and, though the nurse was set down as a brute by the family and the patient, he so effectually sobered the man up that he has never been drunk since."

Other cases in which the services of male nurses are vastly superior to those of women are insanity patients and men ill with fevers like typhoid, which require ice-water treatment, the patient being lifted bodily from the bed and plunged into a cold bath.

Some of their experiences are novel and exciting. A big frame and plenty of muscle are very desirable for efficient work. A male nurse who has a large patronage in New-York, in illustration of this, told of his experience with a short, plethoric man who had become deranged, and who had put to flight four nurses by his activity in keeping chairs and other objects flying through the air. Among other things he had threatened to throw them out the window and use their heads for a drum. The moment he was unwatched there would be a crash of furniture, and the little fat man was dancing about, making everybody dodge for safety.

"After I entered," said the nurse, who weighed about 200 pounds, and was well proportioned, "there was one lively scrimmage, in which I proved my superior strength. The little chap, who had made so much trouble, after feeling my muscle and looking me over, lay down and wept silently, blubbering out that I was too much for him, and that he'd chuck it up."

According to Mrs. Willard, there are only three training schools for male nurses in existence—the one at Bellevue, another on Blackwell's Island, and one recently established at the old Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, Penn.

The requirements for entrance are most strict at Bellevue, which is now in its seventh year. Applicants must be citizens of the United States. The acceptable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. Those who pass the examinations—which are limited to common school branches—and are physically sound, are admitted on probation, and if they prove satisfactory become full-fledged pupils. The pay for the first year is $10 a month; for the second year $12 a month. This sum is not intended as wages, since it is considered that the education given is a full equivalent for the services rendered. It is allowed for purchase of clothing, textbooks, and necessary expenses. The men are given lectures in anatomy, materia medica, physiology, and hygiene. They do practical work in bandaging and massage in the hospital. Some enter medical schools, and turn their knowledge to account in that way.

As an evidence of the growing popularity of the profession, it is pointed out that at Bellevue many of the medical students enter the training school, considering it a more lucrative profession. The best nurses are country boys who are strong and healthy, and who have less to distract their attention in the city, being removed from home. Some of the graduates are drawing large salaries at schools and institutions throughout the country. Many, too, are making capital as skilled masseurs.

HIS HAY CROP RUINED

And the Law Gives No Redress to the Injured Clergyman.

From The London Truth.

A year or two back, the Rev. John Vallencey, Perpetual Curate of Rosliston, near Burton-on-Trent, distinguished himself by suing a young lady for damaging the hay crop—his hay crop, as he contended it was—in the parish churchyard, by trimming the grass over her sister's grave. The severe dressing which he received from the County Court Judge on that occasion does not appear to have done him any good.

Still looking upon the growth of hay for the parson's benefit, as the main purpose of God's Acre, this engaging cleric has now brought an action for damages against one of the church wardens for cutting the herbage, and thereby depriving him (the Rev. Vallencey) of his profit. It seemed that the plaintiff allowed the churchyard to get into a disreputable condition, and the defendant had it put in order, mowing and removing the grass, which was up to people's knees. The defendant submitted that he was entitled to do this in the exercise of his powers as church warden, and Judge Smyly, Q. C., upheld this view of the matter, giving judgment for the defendant with costs.

Is it not edifying, this spectacle of the village clergyman seeking to gather a crop of hay from the hallowed soil where the village dead are buried, and going to law to recover the value of it? In what other religious community but the Church of England would such a man as the Rev. John Vallencey be permitted to retain his cure?

Ohio Horses for the Kaiser.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A firm of horse dealers in Massilon, Ohio, has received an order from an agent of the German Government, now in this country, for forty horses, not to cost over $150 delivered at New-York. These forty horses will be considered by the agent a fair sample of the animals to be procured in Stark and surrounding counties, and should they meet with his approval an order will be placed for 400 more horses. This agent of the German Government has been instructed to purchase 6,000 horses in the United States for use by the German Army.

Stage Fright in Town Meeting.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Many good people in Maine will sympathize with the Penobscot County man who attempted to speak in town meeting on a subject that greatly interested him. "Fellow citizens!" he sang out, lustily, as he arose—"fellow citizens!" a long and embarrassing pause, and then he added, "If I only had the ideas I ought to have on this subject, and had the words to express those ideas, I think I could relieve my feelings." How the crowd cheered as he sat down!

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Second-story rooms; southern exposure; superior table; references.

FAMILY HAVING REFINED, WELL-APpointed home, two blocks from 81st St. Station, will rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen. HOME, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

115 MADISON AV., 30th ST.—Choice elegantly furnished rooms for gentlemen; private family; new plumbing; moderate; reference.

141 WEST 45TH ST., near Broadway—Fine locality; elegant rooms; handsome furnishings; baths attached; every convenience.

1,045 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 74th and 75th Sts.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; moderate.

EAST 64th ST.—Close to Park; desirable, large rooms; all modern improvements; private American family; permanent parties preferred. Address East, 632 Park Av.

HANDSOME NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; southern exposure; gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

WEST 57TH ST.—Two rooms, front; two folding beds; for lady students. Second Floor, 1,242 Broadway.

Winter Resorts.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and fill.d with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

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AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THE PRINCESS ANNE, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
NOW OPEN.
PAUL B. BODEN, Manager.
Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. Circulars, &c., at F. H. SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON.
Tel. No. Lakewood 8A. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. **Germania** 14 k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) Brlyn. **Branches** in chief American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By willing and obliging young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or do plain sewing; references. J. Kenra, 325 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; would go to Newport; has good city reference. 423 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid; first-class city reference. M. D., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and assist with children; good city reference. 136 East 28th St.; ring Wolf's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,220 3d Av., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat girl for upstairs work or housework; references. 429 West 56th St.; Fitzpatrick.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—English; as good plain cook, coarse washing in small private family; good personal reference. 322 Columbus Av., Boyd's bell.

COOK, &c.—Cook, wash, and iron; private family; good city reference; no cards. Lowery, 301 West 54th St.

COOK.—By French girl as first-class cook in private family; best reference; wages, $30-$35. Juliette, 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; would go as housekeeper; best city references. Marcus, 85 9th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good baker; city references; city or country. A. C., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—To come to do light housework; small pay; city or country; good references. 406 East 29th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman as cook; excellent references; do washing; wages, $25; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as cook in private family or small hotel. T. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as cook or cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. 501 West 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and assist with washing; city reference. 200 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Swede; good, experienced cook; wages, $25; city references. 235 East 29th St., care Miss S. Carlson.

COOK.—By first-class cook; fine cooking; no washing; very good references. 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook to go out by the day, week, or month; first-class city references. 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By German cook; no washing and ironing; references. 349 East 34th St., dentist.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, where kitchenmaid is kept. Tyson's Market, 5th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS or LAUNDRESS alone. 216 West 62d St. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, and game, pastry, and is excellent baker; excellent reference from first-class city family; private family; none other need apply. 649 1st Av.

COOK.—By experienced woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. D., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—As first-class cook in a private family; is a good family cook; gets up company dinners and lunches; is a good baker; makes ices, creams, and desserts; good references from last place; can be seen for two days at 127 East 63d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; would like a permanent place short distance in the country; best reference from last employer. Call Monday, G. H., 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman to do cooking by the day or week; all kinds of fine cooking; reference from New-York society families. H. S., 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—French; age, 26; trained with chefs; strictly economical and respectable; best references; can be seen at present employer's, Eugénie, 128 West 65th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman as first-class cook in all branches; excellent baker; in private family; best city reference. R. P., 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman who is first-class cook; could take full charge for invalid lady; can give massage treatment. A. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife first-class cook; husband competent butler; no objection to country; best references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place two competent Protestant girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call two days at 19 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a young English girl as cook in a small private family; no washing; wages $20; city references. Russell, care of Mrs. Betjeman, 239 3d Av.

COOK.—By neat, competent, economical cook and laundress; very obliging; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Av.

COOK.—English; experienced in all branches of cookery; takes full charge of kitchen; luncheons and dinners; wages, $50; best city references. S. L. Tyson's market, 44th St. and 5th Av.

COOK.—By competent woman; do plain washing; private family; makes good soups, desserts, first-class bread; sober, obliging; city references. O. K., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook in private family; understands his business thoroughly; speaks English and Spanish; best city references; city or country. 152 East 41st St.

COOK.—Two girls together, one good cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; five and seven years' references from last place. 456 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and baker; larding, clear soup, jellies, ice creams; first-class city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By excellent cook and caterer; all kinds of cooking; can take man's place; best reference; city or country. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 319 East 65th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking charge; two years' references; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; housecleaner; to go out by the day or take ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing home; 8 years' reference. 325 East 70th St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day as first-class laundress; best of reference. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent and reliable; offers some time moderately; people desiring shapely and stylish dresses, waists, &c., for any occasion are assured best dressmaking; willing to remodel; per day; weekly out of town. Fitter, messenger office, Grand Central Depot.

DRESSMAKER.—By educated Frenchwoman; sewing, (hand or machine,) mending clothes, linen, furs; assist with dressmaker; day, week, or month. Answer by letter, Mlle. Marie Louise, 158 West 25th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter, fitter; home or out; costumes to order, $5 up; evening waists, $2.50; late with Worth, Paris, and Redfern, London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker, at home or by the day; best reference; first-class families only. Modes, 502 Park Av., second flat.

DRESSMAKER.—Reliable in cutting, fitting, and arrangement of trimmings; tailor made and evening toilets; latest fashions; reference; $1.50 per day. M. H., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in all branches; first-class cutter, fitter, and draper; by day; private families; best city references; terms moderate. 206 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet; cutter, fitter; good seamstress; want permanent engagement in family for fine work only; reference. Hortense, 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; to go out by the day as children's dressmaker; also repairing and altering ladies' dresses; best city reference. French, 241 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers at $1.50 per day; Taylor's system. B., 523 East 85th St. Minion.

DRESSMAKER.—By day at lady's residence; cut, fit, and trim; latest styles. S. D., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. L., Foeni, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker from Félix, Paris, wants customers by day or at home. Blette, 257 West 68th St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker would like a few customers by the day. K. Mullins, 231 East 79th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class in every respect; in private family by day or week. L. M., Box 118, 1,243 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches advanced English, French, German, music, singing, drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references; willing to go abroad. H. R., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of references. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful; desires a few more pupils. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or maid; understands kindergarten. S. L., 201 West 80th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as working housekeeper for man and wife, or two or three ladies; is Catholic and Episcopalian family preferred; no calls after 4:30 P. M. Call Monday, 355 West 16th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an intelligent American woman as working housekeeper; would wait on invalid. Mae, 251 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to assist with housework in small private family; reference. Call, personally, at 313 East 56th St. Dewarts.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework; willing and obliging. 320 East 26th St., Room 13.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By Scotch girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid; first-class reference. 222 East 56th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as maid and seamstress or parlormaid's place; willing, obliging; five years' city reference; best city references. K. H., 128 East 109th St., top floor; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 59th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated, trustworthy French-Swiss person; experienced in traveling; speaks several languages; good packer and sewer; highest reference. R., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best references. A. B., care Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker; competent; understands her duties in all branches; willing and obliging; city references. French Maid, 112 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated German Protestant in American family; good city references. K. C., cars Mrs. Schnakenberg, 201 East 82d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 31 West 49th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; is a good hairdresser and packer; speaks German, Italian, and English; good references; willing to travel. 210 East 57th St.; ring second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds of sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; three years' city reference. Maid, 572 Lexington Av., Brown's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; understands sewing, hairdressing, packing, charge of lady's wardrobe; elderly lady preferred; best references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced; traveler; hairdresser; masseuse; best city references. H., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. B., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find place for her maid; Parisienne girl; hairdresser; good packer; like traveling; highest references. 10 East 55th St.; no cards.

MAID, &c.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; first-class city references. Clémence, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; best city reference; no objection to country. 205 West 63d St.

MAID.—Swiss; speaks English, French, German; hairdresser, needlewoman, packer. R. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with chamberwork; city references. M. D., 554 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By competent French Swiss Protestant of education, able to teach French and German, as experienced maid to lady or child; over three years in Christian family; personal city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; good chambermaid; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. 340 East 81st St., fourth bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian girl in Christian family; best references. Martha, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class colored laundress, with best city references, wishes family washing; by the week or dozen. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress; assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city references. Call, after 11, at 1,577 3d Av., third bell, left.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do family or gentleman's washing; go out by the day; is an excellent shirt ironer; good reference. 488 6th Av., Room 5.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in a private family; has very best of city reference. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist chamberwork; best city reference. Call Monday. Molloy, 245 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as excellent laundress; city or country; city references. Experience, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a small private family; best city references. K. E., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; four years in last place; lady can be seen. Address A. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. B., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman to do laundry work or cooking by the day; best city reference. Advertiser, 434 West 42d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By German girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; no objection to going to country. 448 West 47th St.; Leathem's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress or do cleaning by day; best city reference. Mrs. Walpole, 451 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city references. M. Halligan, 116 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by the day, or at home; references. Anderson, 237 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French person as first-class laundress in private family; good references. 229 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; has lived in best city families; best city reference. M. H., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

CHILDREN'S NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—By educated German Protestant, in American family; excellent city references. 147 West 51st St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady wishes permanent situation for competent infant's nurse; take full charge; neat hand sewer; no objection to country or traveling. Seen at Balmoral Hotel, Lenox Av. and 114th St., Room E; there on Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 2 o'clock.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse, or for grown children; would like to travel; good sailor; good personal reference. J. N. M., 251 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; a Frenchwoman, with 15 years' references from some of the best families in New-York; invaluable for a delicate child or one whose mother can give it little attention. Call at 139 East 34th St., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—French; speaks very little English; age, 26; four months in America; best of references can be had from her present employers; where she is a cook, but don't like it, and wants to be nurse to one or two speaking children. Maria, 128 West 65th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth and bring it up on the bottle; five years' reference from last place; city or country. 211 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 410 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle; city or country; one year's city reference from last place. 106 East 52d St.; Godfrey's bell.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; take full charge; willing and obliging; excellent written and personal references. B., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young girl; experienced; or, chambermaid and waiting; neat sewer; reference. 214 East 42d St., ground floor; call Monday.

NURSE or MAID.—By a first-class North German from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Waradell, 158 East 45d St.

NURSE.—By French Protestant woman as nurse; take full charge of a young infant; good seamstress; good city reference. Robins, 153 East 31st St., first floor, front.

NURSE, &c.—By a Protestant French woman as nurse to children and to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. F. B., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By North German girl for growing-up children and sewing in a fine house; best references given. 350 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By French nursemaid for growing children; very good sewer; best city reference. M. R., 142 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl; 19 years old; good education, as nurse in private family; best references. Y., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse or chambermaid, and to wait on lady; best city reference. Call, Monday, 721 6th Av.; ring King's bell.

NURSE-MAID.—By girl as maid to grown children; first-class seamstress; understands all duties; three and a half years' reference. McKenna, 932 8th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing; willing to do chamberwork and wait on lady. Present employer's, 152 West 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as seamstress and care for grown children; good reference. 226 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week in private family; is a competent rectifier; finish after a dressmaker. M. J., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and chambermaid; good city reference. R. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French Protestant seamstress and maid; can cut and fit, and is a good packer and traveler; city references. 409 West 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Fast seamstress, excellent fitter, wants work; best city reference; in or out of city. A., 134 West 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; capable of taking butler's or parlormaid's place; willing, obliging; five years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 91 Christopher St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—First-class; capable of taking butler's place; best city references, four years, from last employer. Call, Monday, 1,220 3d Av.; Smith's bell.

WAITRESS and LAUNDRESS.—Lady would like to find a situation for her waitress and laundress; can highly recommend both. Apply, 10 to 1, at present employer's, 143 West 47th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, tidy, young girl as waitress and chambermaid; three years' best personal city references. Call, Monday, 361 East 50th St.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant girl as waitress or do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands serving of courses, wines, carving, and is tasty about arranging the table; best city reference. J., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—Lady would like situation for her waitress and laundress; can highly recommend both. Apply, 10 to 1, present employer's, 143 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By young American girl as first-class waitress; best reference. 869 West 52d St., ring O'Conor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city references; wages, $20. R. E., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; capable of taking butler's place; or as parlormaid; good references. Call, Monday, 233 West 37th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—In a private family; city or country; with reference. M. M., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; assist with chamberwork; best of city references. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 335 East 24th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young Protestant girl as waitress; thoroughly experienced; best city reference. Mrs. Diedaich, 420 East 59th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a Frenchwoman to take home some family washing. Mrs. Crey, 153 West 26th St., third floor, east side.

WASHING.—Swedish handwork; ladies' and gentlemen's; also family washing, 60 to 70 a dozen. Blucher, 225 East 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By Protestant woman; for invalid lady; thoroughly trained masseuse; good seamstress; best city references. Two days, 130 East 50th St., top floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—Respectable widow, with son twenty-two, would like position as caretaker for parties leaving city, country or suburban residence preferred; highest reference as to character and honesty given. Andrews, 68 West 10th St.

FURRIER.—By first-class cutter and fitter; home or out; new garments and repairing; late with C. C. Shayne. Charles Dagobert, 101 West 14th St.

HAIRDRESSER.—By a young lady as hairdresser; wishes few private customers; goes out. Mlle. C. Turgeon, 135 West 20th St.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. Swedish Masseuse, 434 West 58th St.

MASSAGE TREATMENT GIVEN AT LADIES' residences by experienced operator; terms moderate. Swede, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

MENDING.—By respectable Swedish woman to do mending by the day. 317 East 24th St., rear house, first floor.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE; home or out. Mrs. Buckau, 434 West 58th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—By a good penman; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; willing to work for moderate salary; reference from last employer. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

SHAMPOOING, &c.—By a young woman to do brushing and shampooing at ladies' residence. 906 Park Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler, wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a French couple; man as butler and valet; wife as lady's maid and seamstress; both understand thoroughly their duties; separate or together; country or city; city reference. L. B., 411 Amsterdam Av., laundry.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; single-handed; in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; five years in last place; has first-class reference. J., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; age, 38; thoroughly experienced; trained in Paris and London; understands cooking, having learned the business; is thorough maitre d'hotel; good valet; speaks fluent English. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private family; eight years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; lady can be seen. J. M., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By respectable, reliable man; understands his duties; town or country; good reference from last employer; city reference. G. B., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, with second man or parlormaid; leaving on account of family going abroad. Call between 10 and 12 at 16 East 69th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By French couple in first-class family; sober and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. B. L., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; city references; thoroughly competent; very willing; not afraid of work; moderate wages. Julien, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly first-class French butler; good valet; strictly sober and obliging; no objection to country; good city reference. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his butler to any one needing his services; he leaves on account of death in the family; can be seen at present employer's, 708 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent man and good valet; sober and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. F. M., Box 172 Times.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; strictly sober; industrious; neat; tall; well recommended as to ability and good character. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Competent, industrious, honest, sober, and quite understands his duties in every respect; best personal city reference. L. K., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER — CHAMBERMAID.—French couple; man as butler, wife as chambermaid; willing and obliging; do not speak English. G., 121 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as single-handed butler, where parlormaid is kept; first-class reference; disengaged when suited. N., 985 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By steady, reliable Englishman; good valet; highest references; good worker; town or country. A., 326 East 14th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; understand their business; in private family. G. H., 32 West 32d St.; Mrs. Delamothe's bell.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; reference from last employer. J. Lally, care of Washington, 38 West 67th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as butler, wife as cook, in private family; best city references. S. B., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Willing and obliging, with good references. H. Hachmeister, 161 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—Experienced in all duties; references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety; town or country. B. K., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. R. A., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly competent; first-class references. S. H., 221 West 69th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going South desires situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. 125 East 34th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; understands his duties; best city references. J. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; with second man or otherwise; just disengaged; thoroughly efficient; well recommended. B., Box 200 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Superior; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families; last employer can be seen. B., 257 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, with second man or parlormaid; good references; present employer can be seen. H. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; in a private family; first-class city reference. 108 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—English; experienced; first-class references. Jackson, 607 8th Av.

BUTLER.—$35; best city references; city or country. Drew, 78 West 45th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks English; competent; strictly economical and respectable. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly experienced; stylish city driver; good caretaker; strictly honest, sober, and obliging; several years' reference

BROOKLYN SALOONS OPEN

Side Doors Permitted to be Used to Hold the "Liquor Vote."

MAYOR WURSTER DEAF TO PROTESTS

Police Not Only Permit Individual Drinking but Fail to Observe or Interfere with Men and Boys with "Growlers."

If Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn is anxious to obtain data upon which to base action against the sale of liquor in Brooklyn on Sundays he may be interested in a report which was read yesterday afternoon by J. F. Burgyes, Secretary of the Brooklyn Prohibition League, at a meeting of that organization at 515 Fulton Street. It was the regular weekly meeting of the league, and was held to renew its protest, made week after week, against the liberal excise policy of the present city administration. Secretary Burgyes's statement was as follows:

The volunteer agents of the league report that their inspection of the saloons to-day reveals no improvement in the observance of the Sunday law, the saloons being open as usual at the side doors and doing a good business.

The indifference of the Mayor to the enforcement of the law seems to encourage the lawbreakers, and they openly express themselves as having no fear of being disturbed.

The following places, all in the Seventh Police Precinct, are reported as being open: Manhattan Avenue, Nos. 67, 79, (here five men entered with "growlers" within ten minutes,) 103, 237, 285, 288, (on same block with Tabernacle and St. Anthony's Churches; barkeeper sold whisky, ale, and beer, eleven men in the barroom; officer "890" five feet from the entrance,) 349, (opposite police station,) 391, 398, 408, 433, 447, 468, 488; Norman Avenue, 86; Greenpoint Avenue, 155, 157, (boy obtained a pail of beer,) 193, 178, (seven men entered with "growlers" in ten minutes; three of these saloons within 200 feet of police station.)

Saloons open in the Fourth Police Precinct: Myrtle Avenue, 400, 535, 579.

Saloons open in the First Police Precinct: Jay Street, 271, 286, 288, 387; Hudson Avenue, 282, 294; Tillary Street, 49, 89, 115; Adams Street, 233; Pearl Street, 329; Willoughby Street, 1, 3, 37; Washington Street, 269, 323; Fulton Street, 281, 360; Myrtle Avenue, 25, 26, 37, 47, 71, 88, 90, 114, 111; Bridge Street, 265, 407, 411—Officer "308" on opposite sidewalk.

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, who presided, declared it a shameful thing that such a state of affairs should continue to exist in Brooklyn, in spite of the efforts that have been made to induce Mayor Wurster to alter his policy of indifference.

"I have it on good authority," he said, "that the liquor dealers have appointed a committee to confer with anti-saloon men, to see whether the two opposing elements may not agree upon some line of action in the nature of a compromise. Well, let them confer, but I want to say to the anti-saloon men: Beware of being sidetracked. We have been deceived before. The liquor dealers some years ago solemnly agreed to close every saloon on a certain Sunday, and on that Sunday the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association were caught with their saloons wide open. The children of light are deceived by the children of the world, and it is time they cut their eye teeth. We are not prepared for a compromise. Grant gained his victory at Fort Donelson on the lines of unconditional surrender, and if the saloon keepers send a committee to us, our terms should be unconditional surrender. Let them obey the law like decent men of other callings.

"There has lately been a whispering among churches and associations of clergymen that the Mayor of this city has made up his mind, and is telling it to others, that he has become converted, and in three or four weeks intends to close every saloon in Brooklyn as tight as Mr. Roosevelt closes those in New-York. We have heard such promises before. We one time had splendid promises from Mayor Low, when he was a candidate, and Mayor Schieren promised to deal with the question as we wished if we would only give him time. And when he was in office he wanted a year, and at the end of the year he wanted more time, and now Mayor Wurster wants more time. As Dr. Storrs asked last week, Why does Mayor Wurster want time to decide to keep his oath of office?

"Only one argument will have weight at the City Hall—the argument the saloon keepers are using. They think if they enforce the law they will lose 30,000 votes at the next election. The good people of Brooklyn must make them understand that they will carry their point in the same way. Let the Church people say: 'Let the party go—we're going to take care of Sunday, the Church, and the best interests of the city, and if saloons are not closed the people who are trying to hold votes will lose a great many more than 30,000.'

"We haven't heard much lately about the postal cards that were to be sent to Mayor Wurster. The saloon keepers expected 75,000 would be sent to him, but it appears that only about 2,800 have reached the City Hall."

Dr. Funk read a letter from the Rev. Dr. J. C. Allen, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting. Dr. Allen wrote:

"A distinguished writer has said, 'Justice discards party, friendship, kindness, and is always therefore represented as blind.' It seems as though the city officials must have been looking at one of these blind statues. Our statues are not blind, and they blindly supposed that by closing their eyes they would represent the same idea—justice. What a travesty! What a spectacle for God and men! When the city officials claim not to see that the law is violated by the saloons on Sunday, and so do not respect their oaths of office and enforce the law, it constitutes a travesty of justice so huge that, like an obscuring thunder cloud, its massive proportions shut out the light.

"Otherwise the usual sense of Brooklyn would assert itself and the iniquity be overthrown. Thank heaven, of the faithful workers in our cause, many are awakening, and I trust the day will soon come when respect for law and obedience to it will be manifest in every rank of citizenship, from the lowest to the highest, in our city."

Ex-Excise Commissioner H. M. Randall of Port Jefferson, L. I., said he was attracted to the meeting because of his interest in the temperance work.

"My experience as an Excise Commissioner," he said, "convinces me that there is no law on the statute books that a saloon keeper feels bound to respect or obey. The only way to fight the evil is on the line of total prohibition of the traffic. As long as the liquor element controls the votes, the officers elected by such votes will not injure the vote that elects them by forcing it to obey the law. Your Mayor could, if he had the will, close every saloon in Brooklyn as closely as Mr. Roosevelt does in New-York. But he will enforce the excise law as his predecessor did. If the membership and the clergy of your churches will declare that their votes cannot be had for candidates who do not enforce the laws, the laws will be enforced. As long as we compromise, the saloon keeper will break the law."

Dr. Funk read some statements regarding the effect of "Rooseveltism" in New-York.

"The increase of mortgages on fixtures held by brewers," he said, "since Mr. Roosevelt closed saloons on Sundays has been $1,000,000, and many saloons are to let."

Chief Templar A. H. Walker of the Good Templars was then introduced as the speaker of the day.

"We are as a unit," he said, "in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday, and, in addition, on every other day in the week. Our order is founded on the principle of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State.

"It is time the good people of Brooklyn cut their eye teeth. They ought to have done so long ago. Along about the 1st of January they get excited about excise matters, but in a year and seven months from then they go to sleep. They ought to wake up three months before election, instead of three months afterward. I was present when Mayor Schieren said that, if the excise law was enforced, the Republicans would lose 30,000 German-American votes, and 'Boss' McLaughlin would rule the city again. He denied saying it, but it is true, and I'll make an affidavit that he said it."

"I, too, was present," said Dr. Funk, "and I'll make an affidavit also."

"Elect me Mayor," said Mr. Walker, "and I'll enforce the law. We should elect men to office who will have some regard for their oaths. I'm going to keep on fighting, and even if I'm not elected Mayor I'll fight still."

A visit was made to Mayor Wurster last Monday," said James Martin of the Law Enforcement Society, "and the Mayor came out of the interview decently well. He understood the law prohibiting saloons within 200 feet of schools and churches, but he did not understand that saloons had been licensed within the prescribed limits, and he ordered Commissioner Welles to hurry up and close such places. Of course, it will take time.

"If the Law Enforcement Society can get Mayor Wurster to prevail upon Commissioner Welles to say that this Sunday law shall be enforced we will have accomplished our work, and can adjourn this series of meetings," said Dr. Funk. "We have not been able to get any such declaration. The Mayor told the Rev. Mr. Newton that the law compelling the teaching to children of the inquitous effects of liquor should be carried out, but he was silent as the tomb when asked to close the saloons on Sunday.

"We must beware of efforts to sidetrack this issue. If the saloon keepers would fight openly and boldly they would not gain their point. They work in the dark. They may offer to compromise on two hours every Sunday. I know a prominent clergyman who says he is in favor of such a compromise, and I don't know of a daily paper that is not in favor of it. I'm afraid of a vote of the people. The people in the State would swamp the better element in the cities. The great danger is from the foreign population."

"Mayor Wurster was elected on the basis of having the saloons open on Sunday," said A. L. Martin of the Law Enforcement Society. "He had not promised not to have the liquor question taught in the schools or to disregard the 200-foot limit law, therefore he was not bound to keep silent when asked about them.

"We claim that Excise Commissioners who have licensed saloons within 200 feet of schools and churches since 1892 have committed a misdemeanor, and we propose to do something. We claim such licenses are void."

Another meeting will be held at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M. next Sunday.

ARRESTED FOR BEING INTOXICATED.

Brooklyn Police Say Saloons Are Closed, Yet Find Many Drunkards.

The policy of Mayor Wurster and Police Commissioner Welles appears to be to thwart all the work of the clergymen and others in the City of Brooklyn who are endeavoring to have a dry Sunday.

Mayor Wurster said he could not take any action in the matter until he received certain data from Mr. Welles. The data were given weeks ago, but Mr. Wurster has not as yet come to any conclusion in the case.

He does not, it is said, take into consideration the law upon this question, but is endeavoring to evade the law by stating that the law is not a just one.

The clergymen and others who believe in the enforcement of the law are not pleased with Mr. Wurster's work. They believe that he should follow the example set by Mr. Roosevelt in this city.

Mr. Roosevelt says the law is on the statutes books, and therefore must be enforced. Mr. Wurster looks at the matter in another light.

There was no change in the aspect of affairs in Brooklyn yesterday. The saloons were all open, and the police knowingly connived at the violation of the law.

Inspector Brennan of the Police Department said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"There is not a saloon in Brooklyn open to-day. They are all closed."

"Why," said Capt. Corwin, "'tis ridiculous to think that there is a saloon open in the city."

Notwithstanding the fact that Inspector Brennan and Capt. Corwin said the saloons were not open, they simply confirmed what some of the clergymen said at their meeting Thursday night, "The police are conniving with the lawbreakers."

Between the hours of Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning three arrests were made for intoxication. The number of arrests are given by police precincts:

Precinct.	No.	Precinct.	No.
First	2	Seventeenth	0
Second	2	Eighteenth	2
Third	5	Nineteenth	0
Fourth	3	Twentieth	0
Fifth	3	Twenty-first	0
Sixth	3	Twenty-second	0
Seventh	3	Twenty-third	0
Eighth	3	Twenty-fourth	0
Ninth	2	Twenty-fifth	1
Tenth	5	Twenty-sixth	0
Eleventh	12	Seventeenth (sub)	0
Twelfth	0	Twenty-fourth (sub)	0
Thirteenth	0	Twenty-fifth (sub)	0
Fourteenth	2		
Fifteenth	5	Total	53
Sixteenth	0		

WANT EXCISE LAW ENFORCED.

Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union Opposes the Mayor's Policy.

The Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, at its meeting held in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church Saturday evening, passed resolutions upon the failure of the administration to enforce the laws. These resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The failure to appreciate the necessity of enforcing existing laws seems manifest in our city, and believing that the proper respect for law and order is the basis of a free government, and absolutely necessary for the protection of the rights of citizens of every class, character, age, as well as the protection of our churches and homes,

Resolved, That the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union sympathizes with every sincere effort made to turn public sentiment toward the proper enforcement of laws, and will aid in every way possible every such movement, especially the effort now being made by the Committee of Fifty to enforce the Sunday excise law, and urges the members of the Christian Endeavor Societies to employ every means in their power to further this end.

MR. PLATT'S SUNDAY CALLERS

Fewer Yesterday Because of His Visit to Albany—His Resignation from the Republican Club.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Platt returned only on Saturday from Albany, very few rural visiting statesmen were to be seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

Edward Lauterbach, Senator Paige, F. W. Young, of Queens County, and Louis F. Payn were Mr. Platt's chief visitors yesterday. Mr. Payn was especially conspicuous in his demands upon Mr. Platt's attention, though with what precise object remained a secret between themselves.

At the Republican State headquarters in the afternoon Edward Lauterbach, Charles W. Hackett, Dwight Lawrence, Secretary Manchester of the County Committee, and some others poked a good deal of fun at the Committee of Twenty-five and the Committee of Five Hundred.

The general impression at the headquarters seemed to be that no one would actually bolt from the regular Republican machine except John E. Milholland. It was pointed out by those present, with an evident sense of maliciousness in the humor of the situation, that all the down-town anti-Platt Assembly district leaders firmly believed that the next Republican candidate for the Presidency was sure to win.

With the Federal patronage of New-York in view, and with Mr. Platt as the most likely dispenser of it, these anti-Platt leaders, it was said, would be very careful not to step outside of the fence which divided the sheep from the goats.

None of the leaders of the anti-Platt movement was willing yesterday to explain or elucidate the resolutions passed Friday evening. C. N. Bliss was referred to as the only man who knew exactly how much real action was behind the resolutions, and Mr. Bliss was as dumb as the others.

Mr. Platt has recently resigned from the Republican Club.

TWO DEATHS AND A WEDDING

Mrs. Hannaford Became a Widow Two Weeks Ago, Present at Her Daughter's Marriage a Week Ago, and Died Saturday.

Mrs. Cynthia P. Hannaford, widow of Lyman B. Hannaford, died at her home, 463 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday. Mrs. Hannaford was blind, and had been a sufferer for two years, the greater part of which time she was compelled to remain in a darkened room.

Mr. Hannaford, who for a quarter of a century had been the principal of the Java Street Public School, in the Eastern District, died two weeks ago from pneumonia.

The only daughter, Lillian, was married to Edward J. Barber, a collector on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, last Monday. The wedding took place because Mrs. Hannaford felt that her strength was rapidly failing, and she wanted her daughter to get married before she died. Mrs. Barker had kept company with Mr. Barker for twelve years. Mrs. Hannaford was sixty-seven years old. The funeral will take place to-day.

Sudermann's Latest Play.

Miss Lucie Freisinger of the company at the Irving Place Theatre is ill, and, in consequence, Manager Conried has been obliged to postpone the production of "Countess Gucki." It will be replaced by Sudermann's latest play, "Das Glück im Winkel," which will be produced next Thursday for the first time, and repeated at the Saturday performances. The title of the play in English is "Happiness in a Nook."

MUTES MAY BE INDICTED

Witnesses Against Fitzgeralds to Go Before the Grand Jury.

MAY PREVENT A HEARING IN COURT

Friends of the Youths Insist that They Can Fully Establish Their Innocence of the Eglau Murder.

The old artist Max Eglau was murdered a week ago to-day at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

The chances of discovering the assassin were probably lessened to a hopeless degree when the victim's pocketbook was taken from its hiding place in the base of the elevator shaft Thursday by Detective Campbell.

The detective had no choice in the matter. Had he been alone, he would have left the pocketbook to be watched. But he was guided to the place by the watchman, Joseph Ainsborough, who was afterward kept under surveillance, and another employe of the institution was close by. Ainsborough, who suggested looking about the boxes of window glass, was peering over the detective's shoulder when Campbell made the discovery which indicated that what THE NEW-YORK TIMES said was true, namely, that the motive for the slaying was robbery.

That the annihilation of all hope of catching the person who made the elevator shaft a hiding place for the wallet relegated the case to the category of "undiscovered crimes," the police were quick to appreciate.

They had blundered with the boys Pfandler, Wolfe, and Eck; the brothers, William Mortimer and James Oscar Fitzgerald, had escaped them through the acumen and uncommon sense of Police Magistrate Kudlich, and they were timorous about locking up Ainsborough.

Therefore an information was laid, through the District Attorney's office, against the Fitzgerald boys, with the result that they were promptly released on bail after they had been committed to the City Prison by Judge McMahon.

District Attorney Fellows's gauge of the case was indicated in his recommendation to Assistant District Attorney Battle not to oppose an application for fixing bail, and Justice Smyth, once Recorder and an acknowledged expert in criminal affairs, granted the application.

Such action virtually ended the hounding of the deaf-mute youths. There was to have been a hearing before Judge McMahon this afternoon, and the only logical outcome of it would, with the impregnable alibi of the defense, have been the discharge of the defendants, or, perhaps, their parole into the custody of their counsel.

The Grand Jury, however, convenes this morning at the Criminal Court Building, and Chief Detective O'Brien arranged Saturday and yesterday for all witnesses for the prosecution to be there before 10:30 A. M. to-day. It is not likely that Judge McMahon will be troubled with the case, as the Fitzgeralds are almost certain to be indicted before noon.

Isaac Fromme, their counsel, learned of the tactics of the police last evening. He will be fully prepared to act in the best interests of his clients to-day.

"I understand it," he said. "The detectives are in a corner and in a desperate strait. The community is aroused and clamoring for better police work than the locking up of helpless youths, and the chances of the police to make a substantial record are about ended.

"They have to do something to prevent the Eglau murder going into history as an unsolved mystery and a stigma on the present administration.

"To forestall the inevitable, to prevent the case of the Fitzgerald boys being passed upon on its merits by Judge McMahon, they resort to the Grand Jury, knowing that only their side of the case will be heard by that body. Of the indictment of my clients they are fully sure.

"Such action will be a 'good enough Morgan' for them until interest in the case dies out. They can 'point with pride' to the Detective Bureau record of 'indicted' and claim it as one of efficiency.

"This is a contemptible piece of business, a very mean showing for the police after all their blundering. It shows what a predicament they are in.

"I have certainly no fear for my clients. The alibi evidence, strong as it was before Magistrate Kudlich, is twice as strong to-day. We have ten witnesses now to prove where William and James were every moment that elapsed between noon and 3:15 P. M. Monday last, and the character of those ready to testify is such that we can defy any evidence the police may present.

"I am reasonably certain that the boys will sleep at home to-morrow night. When they are arrested on the indictments I shall simply apply to a Supreme Court Justice for their release on bail. I should naturally go to Justice Smyth, and I cannot see how Col. Fellows could oppose me without stultifying himself."

The police admitted last night that no new evidence against the Fitzgeralds had been discovered, and that there was really nothing against James, except the story of the kitchen girl that she saw a boy whom she supposed to be the younger Fitzgerald coming from the cellar Tuesday.

Were she correct, the detectives' theory that William did the killing is complicated, as James must be accepted as accessory after the fact in knowing of the hiding of the wallet or as the hider of it. But the alibi evidence clears James beyond peradventure.

As to William, the detectives concede that he left Prof. Elmendorf's class and went to Korn's restaurant, and did not leave it until 12:25. But they claim that if he was seen on the playground at 12:40 he had ample time to return to the institution, kill Eglau, and appear before Supervisor Driscoll with his hat and overcoat on and unsoiled and unperturbed, all in fifteen minutes. It is said new evidence in the alibi will fully account for this quarter of an hour.

James M. Fitzgerald, father of the accused, had yesterday afternoon fully recovered from his hasty journey home and the excitement due to his sons' predicament. He said cheerily that he was entirely free from apprehension in their regard, but that it appeared to him he would have to battle with both the District Attorney's office and the Police Department, because the detectives had failed to do other than to adopt a theory and stick to it.

David Greene, Principal of the Deaf-Mute Institution; Acting Captain Casey, and Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf disposed of some rumors in short order. All police surveillance of the institution ceased Saturday evening, and, as there had been no petty pilfering, no employe had been watched. No discovery in regard to a picture peddler had been made, and Prof. Elmendorf had followed no clue into New-Jersey. He had a theory, but only up to the time when Artist Eglau's wallet was discovered. This forced its abandonment.

Mr. Fromme had a long talk with Joseph Ainsborough last evening. He said afterward that he was amazed that the man had not received more attention from the detectives, as his statements were full of glaring contradictions.

Ainsborough was placed under surveillance by Sergt. Casey because he was "such a good finder." He "found" the cuffs said to be bloody, but not yet proved to be so; a handkerchief, and Howard Fitzgerald's pistol in the coalbin of the blacksmith's shop, and suggested to Detective Campbell that he search among the boxes of window glass for Eglau's wallet.

He was prompted, he said to Mr. Fromme, to all this detective work by what he read in the newspapers, and almost in the same breath he confessed that he could neither read nor write.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

EGG HARBOR, Wis., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Michael Carmoney died two weeks ago of what was supposed to be typhoid fever. Her death was followed a few days later by that of her eldest daughter, and the second daughter expired Friday. Three more of the family are very low, and none of them is likely to recover. The family ate sausage, which examination shows contained trichina.

OSWEGO, Kan., Feb. 16.—A heavy guard has been placed around the county jail to prevent the lynching of Marion Asbell, who is being tried here, charged with murdering his wife. Two distinct mobs of citizens invaded the city, and threatened to take Asbell from his cell and lynch him.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 16.—Dr. R. H. Jones, who four years ago killed Capt. W. G. Veal at the reunion of ex-Confederates at Dallas, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The first meeting of the Evening Roller Skating Club, organized by Faneuil Weisse, R. Horace Gallatin, and other well-known members of the Knickerbocker Bowling and the Badminton Clubs takes place Friday evening of this week in the Berkeley Armory.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish left on their private car on Friday last for the Mardi Gras festival at New-Orleans, and later they will go to Palm Beach, Fla. Miss Jeanne Turnure and Mr. Eliot Gregory are of their party.

—Mrs. Jules Reynal of 263 Madison Avenue has sent out invitations for a musicale for Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18, when Mr. Maurice Farkoa will be the leading attraction.

—Maurice de Mauny-Talrande, who gave a series of lectures in French last year on the châteaux of France, is preparing a course for Lent, to be delivered at the Waldorf on Thursdays, Feb. 27, March 5 and 12, at 4 o'clock. These lectures will be extensively illustrated, and will treat of upper and lower Normandy. They will be delivered under the auspices of Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Francklyn, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, and Mrs. Frederic R. Jones.

—The Music Club meets next Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson, 18 Washington Square. After a musical programme by professionals an elaborate supper will be served. Among the members of this club are the Misses Johnston, Miss Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Dr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Townsend, Miss Choate, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest.

—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Bond and the Misses Bond, who have been abroad for two years, will sail from Liverpool for New-York next week.

—A series of six lectures in French, to be given by Prof. Wisner of Paris, will take place as follows: Thursday, Feb. 20, "Ernest Renan," (sa jeunesse, sa vie de famille,) at the residence of Mrs. Fish, 53 Irving Place; Wednesday, Feb. 26, "Histoire de la Famille d'Orléans," at the residence of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, 13 East Thirty-eighth Street; Wednesday, March 4, "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," (Casimir Delavigne,) at the residence of Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, 38 West Fifty-third Street; Wednesday, March 11, "Un Grand Oublié," (Lamartine,) at the residence of Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., 8 East Thirty-third Street; Wednesday, March 18, "Le Fils de l'Arétin," (dernière production du Théâtre Français,) at the residence of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, 36 West Forty-eighth Street; Wednesday, March 25, "Les Félibres en France," at the residence of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, 36 West Forty-eighth Street.

PATRIARCH.

THE REV. GREGORY KRUSHKA ARRESTED

He and His Housekeeper Charged With Violating Revenue Laws.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 16.—The Rev. Gregory Krushka, rector of the Greek Catholic Church, on Chestnut Avenue, who conducts a butcher's shop on the secular days of the week, was arrested, with three of his friends, at 2 o'clock this morning, for violating the revenue laws.

Two policemen were patrolling Chestnut Avenue at the time named, when they met a man and woman carrying a bag and a bundle. As they refused to explain what they were carrying, or their business, they were taken to the Third Precinct Police Station, on Oakland Avenue. There it was found that the bundle contained cigars in unstamped boxes, and that the bag was filled with loose cigars.

The man gave his name as Frank Michner. He said that the woman was Ollie Michner, his wife, and that they lived at 528 Newark Avenue. He further stated that the cigars were obtained at the house of the Rev. Mr. Krushka, 48 Williams Street.

Officers were sent to arrest Rector Krushka. When they rang his bell he threw open a window on an upper floor and shouted "Police!" He was told that his callers were policemen. While he was coming down stairs to let them in one of the officers went through an alley to the rear of the house, where he found a woman trying to throw a sack over the fence. It proved to be filled with leaf tobacco. The woman was arrested. When she and the priest were arraigned at the police station he said the woman was Annie Makko, his housekeeper. He also said that she was a cigarmaker. He did not know but she might have made the cigars carried by Michner and his wife, but he knew nothing about them.

All the prisoners were locked up in default of bail, but the priest found a bondsman at daylight and was released in time to conduct services at his church. He and the others will be arraigned to-morrow before United States Commissioner Romaine.

MANY CLOSING SERVICES HELD

Young Men's Christian Association Convention Adjourns.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 16.—The concluding exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention were held to-day. The first was a preparation service in Association Hall, Wayne Street, for delegates to the convention. It was directed by Elkanah Drake.

Three services were held in the afternoon, as follows: At the Bon Ton Theatre, for men, directed by Elkanah Drake; for boys, at the Wayne Street Reformed Church, by F. S. Dudley, and for women, at the North Baptist Church, by F. T. Kilburne.

Platform services were held in all the churches at 7:30 P. M., and at 9 P. M. there was a farewell service at the Congregation Tabernacle.

At the regular service in the same church the Rev. John L. Scudder delivered a special sermon, by request, on "Common-Sense Religion," which he defined as a religion that ministered to the entire man; that developed his mind and body as well as his spirit, and provided for all the legitimate needs of his complex nature. He considered the rising generation the keynote to every great reform, the all-important factor in social progress.

THINKS HIS FATHER'S DEATH SUSPICIOUS

Lewis Foer's Story of Cruelty on the Danish Oil-Tank Steamer Herman.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Lewis Foer, a young Russian tailor of 405 Washington Street, says that his father, Barnch Foer, was one of the nine men who were suffocated in an oil tank aboard the Danish steamship Herman, while making their escape from Russia to England.

The men had been placed in the tank by the Captain of the vessel, to be kept there until the Russian customs officers had visited the ship. The officers remained on board longer than usual. When they had departed the tank was opened. Nine men were found unconscious. Six, including Foer, were taken out dead. He had lived here two years, and was returning after a visit to his native land, to see his mother.

His son Lewis is anxious to have an investigation made into the affair, as he claims he has evidence that his father's skull was fractured by his head coming in contact with the edge of the tank as he was being lifted out The steamship was on her way from Liban to Hull, England.

PRAISE FOR DR. ARMITAGE

Memorial Services in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

TRIBUTES FROM LATE ASSOCIATES

Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Weston, the Rev. Dr. Searles, the Rev. Dr. Hastings, and the Rev. Dr. Buckley.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was filled with friends and admirers of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, yesterday afternoon, when the memorial services of the distinguished preacher were held. The services lasted from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Over the platform and on the front of the choir loft were beautiful devices in flowers. One of the floral tributes was a semicircular piece showing the words; "He still lives." Others were a cross and crown and an elaborate representation of a harp.

The Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, the present pastor of the church, presided.

Letters expressing regret because the writers were unable to attend were read from Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Drs. J. L. Hodge, E. S. Holly, and others.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Henry G. Weston, John W. Searles, Thomas S. Hastings, and J. M. Buckley.

Miss Jennie Dutton sang a solo. Dr. Carl E. Duff sang "O God, have mercy." The choir sang an original hymn, written by Roger H. Lyon, to music by the Rev. Robert Lowry. The hymn began with the line, "A loving heart hath ceased to beat."

The Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston said there were three pastors whose names stood out prominently in his mind: S. H. Cone, W. R. Williams, and Thomas Armitage. Dr. Armitage was by no means the least worthy of the trio. Dr. Armitage was faithful. His fidelity was to God, to his fellow-man, and to himself. He was a most indefatigable worker. He had a magnetic nature.

Dr. Armitage knew how to mold people to his way of thinking. He understood human nature. The speaker knew him forty years ago.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Searles said he knew the deceased minister as a co-worker in the Bible Union and in the effort to retain the true letter and spirit of the Word of God. As a man learned in the ancient languages, Dr. Armitage was invaluable, and his earnestness and fidelity never flagged.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings paid a feeling tribute to the deceased clergyman, whom he had known for many years.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley reviewed Dr. Armitage's life work. He said:

"Our friend began his ministerial work as a Methodist in a small place. In five years he held an important post in the Methodist denomination in Albany. He was remarkably successful as a young man, but he desired another field. He went over to the Baptists, which was virtually beginning a new career. He changed because he believed in baptism by immersion. With him it was a matter of conscience. He came to New-York, and his success here is a matter of history known to all. He knew his work, and did it well. We are certain that he has gone to his reward."

STRIKE AMONG PANTS WORKERS

Nearly Six Thousand Men, Women, and Children Affected—Wages Reduced Twenty-five Per Cent.

The pantsmakers of this city, Brooklyn, and Brownsville went on strike early yesterday morning against the reductions that had been made in their wages by the contractors. The contractors, when asked to restore old rates, replied that the manufacturers had reduced the prices of work, and that, consequently, they were obliged to do the same. At the same time the contractors encouraged the men to strike, as they believed that would compel the manufacturers to come to terms.

The people who went on strike number about 2,500, and their action will affect about 3,000 more, women and girls, making a total of 5,500 who will be idle. The joint committee of the pantsmakers of New-York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville met on Saturday evening, and sent out committees to be present at the various shops early in the morning, and order the union hands employed there to strike. The strikers went to Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, which will be their headquarters during the continuance of the strike.

Among the largest contractors in this city whose men are in the strike are Ehldenreich, at 126 Lewis Street; Weisburg of 125 Ridge Street; Lauber of 1,248 Ridge Street, Neumark of 321 East Third Street, Schauman of 321 East Third Street, Herman of 72 Lewis Street, Weinstock of 47 Bayard Street, and Margoules of 22 Catharine Street.

Among the women and girl finishers are a good many Italians and Hebrews, who take the work home, and are helped out by other members of the family.

Herman Lebkowitz, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the strikers, said that the operators and pressers, who are on a strike, were lately earning from $7 to $10 a week and worked twelve to fourteen hours a day. Last year they worked only ten hours a day and were paid $12 to $14 a week. The present strike was ordered against a further reduction of wages of from 25 to 50 per cent. This strike, however, was not directed against the contractors but against the manufacturers, who were the first to make these great reductions. The contractors then informed the men of the action of the manufacturers, and advised them to strike.

A member of the Executive Committee of the strikers said that the contractors were with the men in this fight, which really was against the manufacturers. About forty contractors, however, were always fighting the unions. Formerly the contractors got 15 to 45 cents for making a pair of trousers, but now they were allowed only 10 cents to thirty cents. For the cheapest grades the operators were paid 4 cents for a pair of trousers, the pressers got 2½ cents, and the finishers 1 cent, and the rest went to the contractors.

The strikers will meet to-day at Liberty Hall. It was said that a few manufacturers were willing to settle, but the men said that they must first make an agreement with the contractors.

Funeral of Dr. Alexander S. Hunter.

The funeral services of Dr. Alexander S. Hunter, who died Friday, were held yesterday afternoon at his late home, in Spuyten Duyvil. The Rev. Ira Dodge of Riverdale officiated. The services were simple. The body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

Among those who attended the funeral services were Dr. H. E. Hampton, Dr. Avery, Dr. Jacobus, Dr. Mittendorf, Dr. Grandon, Dr. Mink, Dr. Holmes, Dr. D. E. McSweeney, Dr. B. A. Agin, Dr. M. L. Rickerson, ex-School Commissioner Henry Schmitt, and a number of members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York and of the New-York Academy of Medicine.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DAINTY BEDROOMS.

One of the prettiest conceits of the time in bedroom furnishing is the flower room, in which the tints of one's favorite flower are made the keynote of color.

For such rooms, nothing could be daintier than our brass beds and white enameled furniture. Bureaus, dressing tables, cheval glasses—all the pieces—have the lightness, grace and delicacy of the old French designs.

We decorate the pieces, if you wish, with sprays of the chosen flower.

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Here the wants of stout boys are not overlooked—we make a practice of cutting stout sizes.

We select cloths especially for them—certain colorings are better than others; a stronger cloth is necessary.

No stout sizes in our double-breasted short-trouser suits at $4, nor in our extra trousers at $1.25; but perhaps your boy isn't stout, and you can take advantage of these prices.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Luther League of New-York City, which comprises all the local Lutheran societies, has arranged for a commemorative service of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Dr. Martin Luther, to be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, of which the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder is pastor. Besides the pastor of the church, the speakers will be the Rev. Hugo W. Hoffmann, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. John A. W. Haas of St. Paul's Church, New-York. The Beethoven Choral Society will render Beethoven's "Elegy" under the direction of Dr. Adolf Rado. The addresses will be on Luther's death, its teachings, its memory, and in view of the many misstatements made concerning Luther's death, the Rev. Dr. Haas will pay special attention in his address to a refutation of these misstatements.

—The members of the Board of Education have decided to add practical navigation to the number of subjects already taught in the public night schools in this city. On Saturday the board completed an arrangement with Capt. Howard Patterson, Principal of the New-York Nautical College, and a former officer in the United States Navy, to deliver a course of lectures at the different night schools, beginning on March 5. The lectures will consist of instruction and illustrations in practical navigation with a description of the instruments employed by navigators, their use, and the manner in which ships are navigated at sea. The lectures will be illustrated with exhibitions of the many appliances used to determine a ship's position.

—The annual Harvard dinner is to be given at Delmonico's, under the auspices of the Harvard Club, Friday next. James C. Carter will preside, and the following gentlemen will speak: President Eliot, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Thomas Thacher of Yale, Hugh L. Cole of Princeton, William G. Lathrop of Columbia,

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February 17-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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DR. EATON ON SUFFRAGE

Abuses Which Have Recently Characterized Voting.

FOREIGNERS SHOULD WAIT TEN YEARS

Natives Also Abuse the Privilege—College Students Should Be Instructed on Political Questions.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, rector of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, preached last evening on "Universal Suffrage in the Light of Recent Experience."

Dr. Eaton said the American Republic rests upon the theory that all men are created free and equal.

"There are here," he said, "no privileged classes, but a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The vote of an Emerson or a Lincoln weighs no more than the vote of the poorest negro. The President has no privilege which is not the birthright of every citizen. The people are not leveled down, but leveled up to the full dignity of equal citizenship."

Dr. Eaton described the growth of suffrage in the United States, and said no other nation had shown such splendid development in that line.

"There are some persons, however," he continued, "who are so affected by the recent experience on election day at the ballot box that they are becoming skeptical as to the value of the principle which is the cornerstone of our Governmental building. From various sources, methods of restriction are proposed, some based upon intellectual qualifications and some upon property qualifications.

"There can be no doubt that there are serious evils in our system of suffrage. In one of our last Presidential campaigns $5,000,000 was spent for election purposes. These expenditures could not have all been legitimate. Suffrage has been used in a way that the moral sense of the community condemns.

"Suffrage is abused, not alone by foreign-born citizens, but also by native Americans, especially in the rural districts. Thirty years ago the first vote was sold in the country districts. Now a regular sale goes on at every election."

Dr. Eaton said that whatever the strain was upon universal suffrage, the system could not be changed.

"It is possible, however," he continued, "to restrict the rights which are now carelessly conferred upon immigrants. I would refuse suffrage to an immigrant until he had been in the country for at least ten years. Much can be done also to guard the right of suffrage by education.

"College students should be instructed on political questions. College graduates generally know all about the democracies of Greece and Rome, but little about the Constitution of the United States."

INCREASING HONORS OF LINCOLN.

The Rev. E. C. Bolles Tells How He Grew into Greatness.

The Rev. E. C. Bolles, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, west of Columbus Avenue, preached yesterday morning on the "Increasing Honors of Abraham Lincoln."

"Not since the death of Lincoln," he said, "has there been so dark and universal a shadow cast over the hearts of the American people. But a generation has passed since that time, and it is the tendency of the people to forget their benefactors. Therefore, when a name instead of fading, grows brighter, we may be very certain that there is something, whether of Providence or merit, that has brought it about.

"Abraham Lincoln to-day, in the sober judgment of the world, is growing greater all the time. His growing honor has not been due to any idealization of him, but rather to a more intimate knowledge of his life and character.

"Napoleon, Carlyle, and Cardinal Manning were idealized by the people. But the light of recent research has shown their weaknesses. It is generally true that the favorites of history have been wrapped in a cloud of idealization. The close study of their lives has reduced many overpraised men.

"Lincoln is too near us for us to idealize him. There are so many who have looked into his face, and who, in the trying time of the war, watched his course day by day. But while all their intimacy and his friendships have been consulted lately, memories ransacked, and his private letters published, everything that has been brought forward has enlarged his honor and increased our admiration.

"His fame has grown by the revelation of the more ordinary and commonplace attributes of his character. We all ascribe to Lincoln a peculiar wisdom. It was not the spontaneous development in an uncultivated soil. It was not the sudden outbreak of a genius struggling upward. Lincoln began and ended as a politician. He learned in the backwoods how parties were made and managed. It was not the upward forcing of genius, but the steady conquering and using of circumstances.

"When we speak of a man as a practical politican nowadays it takes away somewhat from the sanctity of his name. We have grown to dissociate sincerity and honesty with the phrase. But we look at Lincoln as an ideal practical politician. Back of skill in the conduct of public affairs we see his quaint honesty and hearty loyalty.

"Lincoln grew to be the shrewd, wise politician that he was. He began on the apologetic level of the politics of the time. He believed in compromising and healing matters. He did not begin as a reformer, or pose as a liberator. He worked his way slowly upward.

"He showed that he was the master of politics, in that through this maze of conflicting politics he could grow; that his heart was not hardened, and that at the moment when sternness was needed, he could throw aside compromise and be stern."

"THE ETHICS OF RELIGION."

Sermon in Temple Emanu-El by the Rev. Dr. Hirsch of Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. Emil E. Hirsch of the Sinai Temple, Chicago, who has delivered several lectures recently in this city, preached yesterday in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on "The Ethics of Religion."

He pictured the deathbed of an infant, and the parents standing near by. The mother was torn by grief, while the father looked on his dying child with indifference.

"So it is with religion at the present day," Dr. Hirsch said. "There are some who watch the struggle of religion with the same lively sentiments that the mother watched her dying child. They have a warm affection for it, and would deeply feel a personal loss if religion were to die out in the land.

"There are others, however, who, like the father of the dying child, would have no regret were the fires of religion to be extinguished on our altar stones. Religion seems to-day to be moribund. It is struggling for existence.

"There are many persons who would say the world would be better without religion, that it causes strife among peoples, shackles the soul with superstition, dwarfs the man of knowledge and replaces the strong light of science by the flickering taper of fanaticism. They want some substitute for religion.

"Can science replace religion in the minds of the people? Will art do so? It is a popular conceit that science can tell what must be, what can be, and what will be. Science can only tell what has been and what may be, but cannot tell what will be. Science can tell that the sun has arisen in the East, but it cannot say that will arise there to-morrow.

"The so-called scientists of to-day preach the theory of evolution, but evolution does not solve the problem of a first cause, nor does it answer the craving of the heart.

"Art is based on harmony, but art is for the few and not the many. Art is real, but reality is not always true, and the soul wants truth. Moral faith is real, but it is not the truth the soul wants."

Man, on his road from brutality to divinity, Dr. Hirsch said, had no truer friends than art and artists, but they cannot supply the place of truth nor furnish that spiritual manna on which the soul of man thrives.

Ethics can never take the place of religion, but is, in fact, the flower of religion. It was not ethics that strengthened the minds of Jewish men and women when they were persecuted for the sake of their religion, when they suffered the strokes of the lash rather than forsake their own religion for that of their persecutors. It was the faith founded on inspiration. Religion takes what ethics can give and draws from art what is good. It is only when man is right that he is strong.

"WHAT I SAW IN THE THEATRES."

The Rev. Cortland Myers Condemns Both Plays and Players.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last evening, preached on "What I Saw in the Theatres."

"I have been from the lowest, on the Bowery, to the highest, up town," he said, "and for the sake of morality, and religion, and civilization, some things need to be courageously said:

"There are a few good plays, worthy to be seen by human eyes, but they are growing noticeably fewer every year. There is no greater witness to human depravity than that which the boards of the majority of the theatres hold to-day. That which has been in your city the last few days is a positive disgrace to Brooklyn, and most damnable to society.

"One glance at the bill boards is enough to make the blood from a pure heart rush to the face, and declare its own shock. Semi-nude women are the chief exhibitions. Nearly every theatre, in some degree, must satisfy that beastly demand, or fail financially.

"I saw one of your theatres crowded to behold the elevating scene of a stage full of young women displaying their forms to the onlookers, and singing 'My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty." Blasphemy supreme!

"Half the audience were boys, and thousands of boys are in the galleries of your theatres in New-York and Brooklyn every night, to be forever ruined by what they see and hear.

"Behind the scenes and in front of the scenes the result is at the opposite pole from virtue. The young woman and also the young man are invariably damned. That is the testimony of statistics and of the most eminent actors, managers, and editors.

The marriage relation is as loose as Oklahoma divorce laws, and the crack of the revolver is heard in the circle almost as often in reality as it is in acting. Everything about that kind of a life tends to impurity and the blasting of character.

"It is to see not only the immodesty of women, but to applaud the drunken Sullivan or brutal Corbett, or some other of the long list of thrashed or triumphant prize-fighters, or the chief personage in some outrageous scandal.

"As soon as some one shifts to the lowest depths of infamy and shame, they rise to be stars in the theatres.

"I wish the theatre was what it might be, but it is something fearful in its tendency to-day. Law and Gospel should be brought down upon it with mighty force. The chief remedy, after all, will be the making of both men and women better, and then we shall have theatres where even preachers could go with pleasure and profit and without condemnation.

"I have just as good a right to go to any theatre in New-York or Brooklyn as you have. What would you think of me if I were found in the place where you delighted to go?"

THE CHURCH IN THE NEXT CENTURY

The Rev. W. Merle Smith Says Its Existence Is Threatened.

The Rev. W. Merle Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, preached on "The Church in the Twentieth Century" last night.

He said there were several serious problems that threatened the very existence of the church in the next century. One was the conflict of labor and capital. Labor seemed to think the church was arrayed against it and truckled to its enemy, capital. The laboring people were in consequence fast deserting the church. Not more than 10 per cent. of the laboring classes belonged to the church.

Another problem was the congested parts of a city. Below Fourteenth Street inside of thirty years, nineteen Protestant churches have moved out, and 50,000 persons have moved in.

By a canvass made of the State of Vermont, it was found that not more than 50 per cent. of the people were church-going. Less than 50 per cent. of the people in the cities are church-going.

Then there is the problem of the young men. The church is losing its hold upon them, especially the children of the poor.

The church has failed to meet these problems in this century. Will it meet them in the twentieth?

The church seems not to be wanted in the tenement. It doesn't reach the poor. It is not alone necessary to invite the people to church, but we must go out and bring them in. Emphasis must be laid on the love of the Master; the lesson of love must be the doctrine of the next century.

We must reach out for the poor, and give a helping hand. We must have more sociability in our churches to make them attractive.

Song Service in Harlem.

A song service was held in the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association rooms, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. It was followed by a brief address by R. C. K. Rutman, who spoke on the sin of the crucifixion of Christ. It was announced that Mr. Rutman would speak on the subject of Christianity in India, but he decided to change his topic.

PROF. TROWBRIDGE'S DISCOVERY

A Way to Locate Exactly a Bullet by Using the Roentgen Rays.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 16.—Prof. Trowbridge has just hit upon a discovery in connection with photographing by means of cathode rays which will probably have a great deal to do with the application of this photography to surgery. One of the greatest hopes in connection with Prof. Röntgen's discoveries has been that foreign substances in the body could be detected. Prof. Trowbridge demonstrated some weeks ago by experiments on the hand that such foreign substances could be detected. But, as the substance is ascertained only because of the difference in density from the body itself, there was simply made on the sensitive photographic plate a negative of different quality from that made by the body itself. There was no means of telling, therefore, whether (if the object be, for instance, a bullet) the bullet was in the front or back of the hand or the arm. When it came to trying to locate the bullet in the body itself it would obviously be very important to know whether to attempt to reach it from the front or the back. So at the earnest solicitation of a large number of physicians Prof. Trowbridge set to work to find, if possible, some solution of the difficulty.

He finally hit upon a scheme which has worked, and the principle of it is exactly like that which governs the famous Rumford photometer, which is known to all students of physics. The principle of the photometer is simple. Two candles are set at a certain distance apart. They shine upon a pole placed before a screen. The pole casts a shadow from each candle upon the screen. Now, by drawing imaginary lines from each candle to its corresponding shadow, one gets the exact location of the pole, for the lines cross where the pole is situated. On this principle, Prof. Trowbridge took on the same photographic plate two negatives of the same object without changing the location of any of the apparatus. He did it in this way: The cathode rays which do the photographing emanate only from one of the terminals within the vacuum tube. By simply changing the current, either terminal can be made the arc which gives out these rays. So Prof. Trowbridge took one negative from one terminal and one from the other, which worked, of course, exactly as the two candles worked in the simple photometer experiment. The imaginary lines drawn from the terminals to the corresponding negative crossed at the place where the object photographed was. The distance between the terminals being known, and that between the negatives readily ascertainable, it is a simple matter of mathematics to find the exact location of the bullet.

PAYING ALTERED CHECKS

City Bankers Disturbed by Decisions That Affect Collections.

AN EFFORT TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY

Country Banks Must Be More Cautious, Because Check Raisers Can Profit by a Weakness of the Bank System.

Some of the country banks, in their dealings with city banks, are doing business in a way that, if continued, may embarrass, or at least annoy, the city banks in the case of a payment of a forged or raised check, note, or bill of exchange. The method has apparently the support of recent decisions in the United States and State courts. After one of the decisions had been rendered, about a year ago, the Clearing House Association took up the subject and discussed it. Since then another decision has renewed interest in the matter, and it is believed that the Associated Banks will be obliged to protect themselves by amending the constitution of the association or enforcing a special rule.

The weakness of a part of the bank system can be utilized by forgers and check raisers under the present conditions more easily than ever, because some of the country banks deny responsibility, alleging that they act as agents for customers. That being the case, the city banks may require their correspondents to acknowledge responsibility if business relations are to be continued.

A transaction between the Importers and Traders' National Bank and the Fourth National Bank of this city defines the point at issue. In some way a check raiser got an Ohio bank's check on the Importers and Traders' Bank, and, after raising the amount, deposited it in a bank in West Virginia for collection. The West Virginia bank sent it to the Fourth National Bank, its correspondent in New-York. The Fourth National Bank put it through the Clearing House, and the Importers and Traders' paid the raised amount and charged it against the Ohio bank. In the course of time the Importers and Traders' Bank made up its account with the Ohio bank and sent the raised check as one of the vouchers.

The Ohio bank discovered that the amount had been raised and notified the Importers and Traders' Bank. Then the Importers and Traders' Bank asked the Fourth National Bank to refund the money that it had received. The Fourth National Bank replied that its indorsement was "for collection," that it had acted as agent only, and had sent the money to its correspondent, the West Virginia bank. The Importers and Traders' Bank applied to the West Virginia bank to refund the amount, and the reply was that it had acted as agent only for a stranger, and had paid the money. A. R. Dyett, counsel for the Importers and Traders' Bank, thought that was carrying the matter too far, and he sued the West Virginia bank and attached its account in the Fourth National Bank. The West Virginia bank reconsidered the subject and settled. The indorsement of the West Virginia bank was general, not special, "for collection" when it sent the check to the Fourth National Bank. The indorsement of the Fourth National Bank was "for collection," according to custom. If the indorsement of the West Virginia bank had been "for collection" it could have fallen back for support on recent decisions in similar cases. That country banks can endeavor to escape responsibility for carelessness and negligence by indorsements of "for collection" is a matter that bankers are beginning to consider again.

Before the decision in a suit of the National Park Bank against the Seaboard National Bank of this city it was supposed that the law that is applicable to paper owned by a bank applied also to paper held for collection, but the Court of Appeals decided otherwise.

In a case in the United States against the American Exchange National Bank in the United States District Court recently, Judge Brown decided that a bank, collecting as agent, is not liable after payment of proceeds to a principal. At the Sub-Treasury the bank had collected, as agent of another bank, the amount of a pension draft. Subsequently it was discovered that the indorsement of the name of the payee had been forged after her death, and the United States sought to recover the amount paid to the American Exchange National Bank. The decision was against the United States, and Judge Brown, in denying a motion for a new trial, said:

> The pension draft in this case was paid to the defendant bank by the Sub-Treasury upon the forged indorsement of the payee's name after her death. The Bellaire Bank of Ohio had previously cashed the draft upon the forged indorsement, and thereupon indorsed it "for collection" to the defendant bank at New-York. The latter was the collecting correspondent of the Bellaire Bank as regards its funds in New-York. The collection was made in good faith by the defendant bank and the draft transmitted to the Bellaire bank some months before the discovery of the forgery. The indorsement of the forged draft by the Bellaire Bank showed upon its face that the defendant was to act as collecting agent only. The defendant never had any property in the draft or its proceeds. The later authorities sustain the proposition that in such a case where the collecting agent pays over funds before any notice of irregularity or fraud the remedy is against the principal alone. Bank vs. Armstrong, 148 U. S. 50; Sweeny vs. Easter, 1 Wall, 166; Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. U. S., 45 Fed., 337; National Park Bank vs. Seaboard Bank, 114 N. Y. 28, 20 N. E. 632. In such cases the indorsement by the collecting agent, who has no proprietary interest, does not impart any guarantee of the genuineness of all prior indorsements, but only of the agent's relation to the principal, as stated upon the face of the draft; and as this relation is evident upon the draft itself, the payor cannot claim to have been misled by the indorsement of the agent, or any right to rely upon that indorsement as a guarantee of the genuineness of the payee's indorsement. * * * The defendant's remedy here is against the Bellaire Bank.

According to the present understanding, the Bellaire Bank can defend the suit successfully by alleging that its indorsement was "for collection." Unsuccessful there, the United States would be obliged to find the person who got the money.

Thus the door can be opened wider for fraud unless the country banks can be compelled to be more cautious. Suppose a check raiser studied the bank system enough to know that the bank of payment depends on the genuineness of the signature of the drawer of a check and the sufficient amount of the fund drawn against, and that the bank of payment sends accounts to correspondents once a month. He realizes that if a check or draft be paid at once the discovery of any irregularity in regard to amount is not likely to be made until after the examination of the account rendered to the bank that drew the check. Therefore, he can buy a bank's check that can be raised to an amount that would not excite suspicion, and, after opening an account and establishing confidence in a bank of deposit at a distance, can deposit the raised check. The bank of deposit can send the check to a bank of collection and receive the amount a few days later. Then the depositor can draw a check against the amount and skip. In such a case the bank of payment would depend on the genuineness of the signature and to its knowledge that the drawer had on deposit an amount sufficient to cover the amount of the check. As the check had the stamp of the bank of deposit and the stamp of the bank of collection, the presumption would be that everything was regular.

In nine cases out of ten, it has been said, it is a fact that, where the drawer's signature is genuine and the fund is sufficient, the bank of payment knows no more, and frequently less, about the genuineness of a raised check or time of payment than the bank of collection, and it is not likely to learn of the fraud until the rendering of an itemized account or the presentation of another draft that is apparently an overdraft. Banks of collection rely on banks of payment for matters that can hardly be within the scope of their knowledge, and banks of payment rely on character and standing of banks of collection when they pay checks.

Having in view the possibilities of trouble and cost of seeking to recover payments on the raised or forged checks of country banks, and the lack of care in dealing with strangers, the banks of the Clearing House Association in May last endeavored to bind one another and fix responsibility in this amendment to the constitution, prepared by A. R. Dyett, special counsel for the Clearing House:

> Whenever a member of this association shall receive payment from another member thereof of any note, check, or bill of exchange, and it shall thereafter be found that such note, check, or bill of exchange has been raised in amount or otherwise altered without the consent of the parties thereto, or that any indorsement thereon is unauthorized, false, or forged, or that for any other reason the member receiving such payment was not entitled to receive the same, the member receiving such payment shall be liable to refund the amount so received to the member making such payment, although the member receiving such payment may have held such note, check, or bill of exchange as agent for collection of some other bank or person and have paid over the amount so received by it to its principal.
>
> The Clearing House Committee proposed that after the words "or for any other reason," these words should be inserted: "Except for forgery or irregularity of the signature of the drawer or acceptor thereof, which the paying bank is held liable to know." During the discussion other amendments were offered, and finally all were referred to the Clearing House Committee. George F. Baker, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, thought this would cover the ground:
>
> Resolved, That the liability of a member receiving payment of checks, drafts, notes, or other commercial paper, to refund to the member making payment of the same, shall be the same in all cases when the checks, drafts, notes, or other commercial paper are held "for collection" by the member receiving payment, as though owned by such member.
>
> W. W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce, looked at the subject in this light:
>
> Resolved, That whenever a member of this association shall collect, through the Exchanges, any check, note, draft, or bill of exchange, which shall have been indorsed either to such member, or to a previous indorser "for collection," the member receiving payment shall be as fully liable to the paying bank as though such restrictive indorsement had not been made.
>
> W. P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, offered this amendment:
>
> Resolved, That on and after July 1, 1895, the banks of this association will not receive on deposit or for collection any checks, drafts, or bills of exchange upon, or payable by, a member of this association, unless the indorsement to the collecting member is such as to make such collecting member liable as an ordinary indorser.

The committee consulted counsel and obtained from Peabody, Baker & Peabody this opinion:

> The effect of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Clearing House is simply to make a rule, which is now applicable to paper owned by a member, applicable also to paper held for collection. Previous to the Seaboard case, the law was supposed to be the same as to both kinds of paper, and the business of banking was carried on on that understanding. An indorsement for collection, as well as an indorsement in blank, was understood to guarantee the genuineness of all previous indorsements, and also the correctness of the amount on the face of the paper. In the Seaboard case the Court held that an indorsement for collection was practically the same as an indorsement "without recourse," unless a demand for the return of the money paid on a piece of raised paper should be made before the money was paid over by the bank collecting it. Since that decision the banks have consequently collected and sold over millions of paper, which the law regards substantially the same as if it had been indorsed "without recourse." The custom of indorsing for collection was instituted for the purpose of retaining ownership of the paper and not for the purpose of avoiding liability for forgery or alteration of the same. Such liability should fall on the one dealing with the wrongdoer.
>
> Criminals have now found that it is comparatively safe to offer a raised draft at a distant bank for collection, and if the bank can make the collection and pay over the money without any liability the fee for collecting will be very tempting. The collecting bank has no reason for making any inquiries about its customer, and no motive for instituting a criminal proceeding if the paper is found to be forged or altered. The money when collected is paid over, the fee deducted, and the criminal goes away. There is only the smallest risk of an arrest, and many chances of making money. The passage of the amendment would be an announcement of New-York banks to their correspondents that they must be careful with whom they transact business; the refusal to pass it will amount to a declaration that the corresponding banks may do collecting business for any one, and escape all liability. The duty of one demanding payment of a check to know whether it has been altered or the indorsement forged is the same as that of the bank paying the check, and the amendment will make no change in this particular, but there will continue to be the same necessity for care on the part both of the payee and the receiving banks. We repeat, the effect of the amendment is to make the liability of the member receiving payment of paper the same whether the paper is held for collection or whether it is owned by such member.

Although the Associated Banks can bind themselves, the proposed rule could not be enforced outside of the association; but, in order to reach the country banks and compel them to take responsibility, the proposition was extended to the preparation of a circular to be sent by the banks to their correspondents. In the circular accompanying the amendment the outside banks were to be told:

> You will at once perceive that we cannot receive from you for collection any note, check, or bill of exchange except upon the understanding that, in case we shall refund, as required by said amendment, any money received by us therefor, you will, in any event, be liable to us to refund, and will refund the amount so paid by us; or that, if we elect, we may charge your account therewith against any existing or future credit to you in that account. You will, therefore, take notice that hereafter all remittances sent us by you will be considered as received only upon the conditions above stated.

The whole subject is in abeyance at present, but an attention has been directed to the decision in the United States court, the opinion has been expressed that the Associated Banks will be asked to take up the subject again soon.

"FREE SONS OF ISRAEL" TO MEET

Julius Harburger Commends Mayor Strong for His Americanism.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, held its annual meeting yesterday at 791 Lexington Avenue. Grand Master Julius Harburger submitted his annual report, in which he reviewed the work of the Hebrews in this country in behalf of freedom. He denounced anarchistic societies professing to be Hebrew as un-American and traitorous, and declared there was no excuse for such organizations in this country.

"New-York City," said Mr. Harburger, "is governed by the most liberal-minded Mayor it ever had. Col. William L. Strong is an intense and patriotic American, but a respector of all creeds and denominations. He has appointed three of our co-religionists to prominent political positions. He is aware that our race is among those whose aim in life is to assist in maintaining our glorious land in strength and prosperity. The compliment that he has bestowed is cherished by those representatives.

"I am a firm believer in the greatest liberty which is essential for the perpetuation of our great Government, but we must summarily restrict, punish, and condemn these men who teach treasonable., objectionable, and un-American doctrines. Because of our immense freedom in speech we must guard with jealous care the noble traditions of the Republic, and must not allow villifiers and pestiferous wretches to gain a foothold on American soil."

During the past year collections for the endowment fund amounted to $160,049.58, and for the reserve fund to $58,442.50. During the year there were paid to heirs of deceased members $173,700. The balance remaining in the reserve fund Jan. 1, 1896, was $679,058.54.

The committee decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge June 1, 1897, at Chicago, Ill.

"CHALK TALK" BY A TEMPERANCE MAN

Mr. Byron Cleverly Illustrates His Lecture in Chickering Hall.

The feature of yesterday's meeting of the American Temperance Union in Chickering Hall was a "chalk talk" by Rollo Kirk Bryon. In beginning, Mr. Bryon remarked that there was a saying that sweet are the uses of adversity, but he had never seen the sweetness of the adversity this country was undergoing through the liquor traffic.

He illustrated his talk, which was epigrammatical for the most part, with chalk pictures, which he drew with rapid facility upon canvas. First he pictured a lily that, by a few strokes of his crayon, was transformed into a vulture's head, then into an entire vulture. This illustrated how depravity might grow from purity. Noah's ark he made symbolical of the ship of State, containing the institutions of the home, public schools, and the graces of Christian civilization. He drew clouds to picture the troubles which hovered over the ship of State, and described pictorially and orally how the temperance movement would grow into a mighty avalanche even as the flood had risen from the combined waters of streams and lakes.

He deprecated indiscriminate almsgiving, saying that to give a beggar food without making him work for it was to rob the beggar of his appetite. In concluding he denounced apathy, and said that with earnest work on the part of all temperance societies the time was not far distant when the liquor traffic would be crushed out.

PLEADING FOR ARMENIANS

M. M. Mangasarian Lectures on the Turkish Atrocities.

DENOUNCES EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS

Russia's Policy He Declares Infamous—England's He Condemns—Appeals to American Christians for Help.

There was a large audience in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning to hear M. M. Mangasarian lecture on the Armenian question before the Society of Ethical Culture.

In beginning his address, Mr. Mangasarian said he did not propose to be sensational or partisan in his presentation of the situation in Armenia—there was enough horror in it all without exaggeration. He had little sympathy with the preposterous denunciation of the Turk. He would not present the Turk as a devil and the Armenian as an angel. No one could feel more sorrow at the causes which had held up the Turk to universal execration than he, and he had seized with avidity every opportunity offered by instances of Turkish humanity to show him in a better light. He related several instances of such humanity—"there are not many," he said. "I wish there were more.

"I do not wonder that Americans can hardly credit reports of Turkish atrocity," he continued, "but they must remember that America is in the nineteenth century. Turkey is still bound in the thirteenth. The Ottoman Turk has been in a sleep for 400 years. During that period Turkey has not taken a single step forward—all has been decadence. Constantinople, which should have been the magnificent capital of the world, is a ruin and a wreck of past grandeur.

"The unfitness of the Turk to govern the countries he has conquered is attested by every page of modern history. Every country the Turk has conquered has become pauperized and degraded. This is not simply because the Turks are Mohammedans. The Saracens and Moors were Mohammedans, yet they were not as the Turks are. From 1813 to 1821, when the eyes of Europe was fixed upon Napoleon, Turkey found opportunity to draw the cimeter against the Greeks, and their Bishops and priests were murdered in cold blood.

"It is not permitted in Turkey to utter the words 'fatherland,' 'deliverance,' 'hope,' or 'future.' A refinement of perfidy and treachery has been shown in numerous massacres by the Turks in later years, notably in the massacre of the Nestorians. The Mohammedan Turk is not bound to keep faith with Christians. Need I speak of the massacre at Damascus, when the streets ran with human gore, in the very eyes of civilized Europe, or of the Bulgarian atrocities at the hands of the Turks? In Bulgaria the outrages were checked by the influence and intervention of Europe, for Bulgaria has the telegraph, and is in other ways in close contact with Europe; but Armenia is isolated. There Turkey can work her will.

"The Turkish Government is supported to-day by the civilized Governments of Europe. England to-day sends missionaries to support the Bible in China and India, and supports the Koran in Turkey with her money and men. The Turkish Government exists upon the jealousies of the Christian Governments of Europe.

"The Armenian country is one of the most beautiful in the world, but is to-day almost a wilderness. Villages have been burned, about 100,000 persons have been killed, 200,000 have fled, and the remainder are trembling under the sword of Moslem Turkey. A strong reason for Turkey's hatred for Armenia is that Armenians are not Mohammedans.

"I believe in religious liberty, and it would ill become me to make an indiscriminate attack on Mohammedanism. Wrong has been done in its name, and wrong has been done in the name of the Christian religion. But Christianity has been constantly softening and improving. Mohammedanism is uncompromising, stern, and unchanging. Christianity puts into the hands of its followers a cross; Mohammedanism, a sword—the Moslem believes it a religious duty to put to death the unbeliever.

"The Turk has told the Armenians that they need not be killed if they will accept Moslem, and many have been forced to do so. But Armenia has hopes of freedom. That is another cause of Turkish hatred. Armenia has seen Greece and Bulgaria aided by the Christian powers. 'Surely they will help us, too,' she cries. 'Give us liberty, or give us death,' is a sentiment which is growing daily stronger in Armenia.

"Another reason for Turkish hatred is that Armenians have the push and energy of the Western nations, and they outrun the slothful Turk. The idea that the Armenians are usurers and oppress the needy Turk is untrue. The Armenians have the vices and the virtues of the nations of the Orient—the Greeks, the Jews.

"You cannot expect from a slave people, oppressed for hundreds of years as has been the Armenian, the virtuous and vigorous independent character of people like the American or the English. Why does not Europe say to the Turk: 'You must not persecute your subjects.' There has been nothing more cruelly disappointing to the Armenians than the apathy of Europe. England's bugbear is the fear of Russia in Turkey. Russia has not forgotten England's part in the Crimean war. The palm of infamy has been earned by Russia. She has prevented what I believe was an honest intent to interfere on behalf of the Armenians by England. In this disgraceful conduct Russia has been backed up by France and Germany. Russia has two lovers—France and Germany—each desirous of having Russia all for herself.

"All the Armenians want now," said the lecturer, in concluding, "is help to keep the wolf from the door. All the Armenians want now is freedom to be sure of the possession of their homes, their mothers, their wives, their children. And, while the powers of Europe are paralyzed and do nothing, you men and women of America, in whose hearts the sentiments of humanity and sympathy are alive, oh, come to their rescue!"

ELKS GIVE A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT

New-York Lodge Celebrates Its Twenty-eighth Anniversary.

The New Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was turned over to the New-York Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and its guests yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of its twenty-eighth anniversary. From 1 o'clock until an early hour this morning over 5,000 people were entertained by a varied programme of theatricals, vocal and instrumental music, and athletics. Delegations from sister lodges were present from Boston, Hartford, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Tarrytown, Scranton, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia.

The athletic exhibition consisted of baton juggling by Prof. James De Forrest, Japanese sword combats, wrestling and Oriental gymnastics by Okabe's Royal Japanese Troupe, and exhibitions of feats of strength by Prof. Attila and pupils. A feature was a boxing bout between "Steve" O'Donnell and James J. Trawley. Exhibitions of swimming were given by Miss Nettie Treband and others.

A monster vaudeville entertainment was given in the theatre by volunteer talent, among whom were "Lew" Dockstader, the Cragg family, the Excelsior Clipper Quartet, Master Walter Leon, Miss Marie Dressler, Brother "Al" Wilson, Mlle. Ploto, Will S. Rising, P. C. Shortes, John Le Clair, John P. Hogan, and "Lew" Spencer and Imogene Comer.

Nearly all the leading members of the theatrical profession now in New-York were among the throng that attended.

The New Steamship Granada.

Among the arrivals at this port yesterday was the Grenada, a new steamship recently constructed for the Christall Line, whose ships ply between this port and Trinidad. Capt. Legg, who formerly commanded the Irrawaddy, is in charge of the Grenada. The vessel was built in Glasgow, from which port she sailed on Jan. 30. Her net tonnage is 1,394. She measures 281 feet in length, has a beam of 39 feet, and has 23 feet depth of hold. The vessel is fitted for passenger traffic and has a fine saloon.

STEAMER NEPTUNE FOR COLOMBIA

Her Name Changed to Cordova—Elaborate Fittings Are Being Put in at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 16.—A visitor who boarded the steamer Neptune yesterday made a discovery which reveals the country for which the steamship is being fitted out. It was supposed the ship was intended to be used by the Cubans in their struggle for independence.

Attention was first attracted to her when she was at Hoboken. Since then she has been watched night and day by the agents of the Spanish Government. When she came to Perth Amboy she was at once put into the ways at Ramsey's shipyard. A big force of men was at once put to work on her, and from the alterations made in her it was seen that her days as a peaceful merchant ship were at an end, and that in the future her missions would be mostly warlike.

The name of the steamship has been changed to Cordova, and under that name she will shortly sail from New-York harbor. The ownership of the steamship was revealed by panels in her cabin, which is elaborately decorated in fine wood and is painted and frescoed in elaborate style. This alone shows the Cubans have nothing to do with the ship, for the Junta has no money to throw away on handsome fittings. On each panel in the cabin is the letter "C." The letter may be the ship's initial, or it may mean the country to which she evidently belongs, as beneath the letter are two crossed flags. The flags are those of the United States of Colombia, painted in the national colors of that country—red, yellow, and blue.

To further this belief that the Colombian Government is the owner of the ship there is the fact that there arrived at the Ramsey yards Saturday supplies for the Cordova, and, besides the address of the steamship, each package bore the words: "From M. Polo." "Mr. Polo" is presumably J. Gerald Depolo, Colombian Vice Consul in New-York City, whose office is at 24 State Street.

Mr. Ramsey is completing a side-wheel shallow-draught gunboat for the Colombian Government.

Tugs took the Cordova in tow yesterday afternoon and took her to South Amboy, and to-day 800 tons of coal were stowed in her bunkers. The work of coaling up will be completed by morning, and she will be towed back. Two rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns have been placed on board the ship, and are mounted behind shields of fairly good resisting powers.

RELIEVED FROM HIS COMMAND

Lieut. Clark of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Attracted Attention While Drilling His Men.

First Lieut. Patrick Clark of Company D of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been relieved from command by orders of Col. Smith for alleged intoxication at the armory during a drill a short time ago.

The Lieutenant was manoeuvring his men on the floor as Acting Captain in place of William Desmond, who recently resigned. His eccentric actions soon drew the attention of the spectators. He shouted at his men in a voice that could be heard over in Cooper Union, and the orders he gave were never heard of even in a political target company. The members of Company D, however, despite the strange behavior of their Acting Captain, did their best to manoeuvre properly, although if they had obeyed some of his orders there is no telling what they might have done.

Col. Smith, toward the end of the drill, heard the unusual commotion on the drill floor and hurried up from headquarters to learn what the trouble was about. Some of the men say that just as Col. Smith reached the head of the stairs Lieut. Clark, in a voice that shook the rafters, ordered the men "to rally around the centre skirmisher." As no one knew who the centre skirmisher was, no one obeyed the order.

Col. Smith was very indignant and determined. He told the Lieutenant that such an exhibition could not be tolerated and relieved him from command of the company, placing Lieut. Daniel J. Dowdney in command. Lieut. Clark was inclined to resent the action of the Colonel, but was finally quieted by other officers.

Lieut. Clark has been granted a leave of absence for several weeks, and, to avoid further scandal and possible court-martial, his friends are urging him to resign. The Lieutenant joined Company D as a private Sept. 27, 1887, and was elected First Lieutenant Dec. 8, 1891. The members of the company say this is not the first time the Lieutenant has shown his eccentricities at the armory, and several officers of the regiment say he should have resigned a long time ago for the good of the regiment.

ROENTGEN RAYS IN THE REICHSTAG

German Ministers at an Exhibition—The First Surgical Operation.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Baron von Buol-Berenberg, President of the Reichstag, issued invitations last week to the Ministers and members of the Reichstag, the Bundesrath, and representatives of the German press to be present at a special exhibition of the Röntgen rays which was given by Prof. Speiss in the Session Hall of the Reichstag last Thursday. The great hall was crowded, and most of the Ministers were present.

Prof. Speiss, after making a number of experiments, delivered an explanatory address, in which he suggested that science would soon be so developed that it would be possible to photograph the contents of secret documents through the letter boxes. The only means of safety the Ministers had, he said, was to use letter boxes made of lead.

Prof. Bergmann, the eminent German surgeon, performed the first surgical operation in the hospitals here through the use of the Röntgen rays. The professor extracted a number of shot which, for a long time, had been imbedded in the hand of a young man. The position of the shot, which previously had been probed for without success, was made known through the medium of the rays.

Prof. Bergmann told the medical students who witnessed the operation that while the discovery of the rays was a welcome addition to surgical diagnoses, it could not be compared in respect of usefulness to the recent achievements attained by the use of the antiseptic discoveries of Prof. Esmarch.

Foreign objects in the human body, which were not a source of trouble, he said, ought to be left there, especially in cases where operations for their removal would be dangerous.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION

The Pretty Girl's Self-Possession Not Sufficient to Master It.

The disagreeable man had his head buried in the sheets of an evening paper, and was occupying more than his share of a car on the Sixth Avenue elevated. He was so much absorbed that he did not notice the entrance of a very pretty girl, who, with some difficulty, pre-empted the adjoining seat, the only vacant one in the car.

Her glance wandered to

LITERARY HOPES AT YALE

The Many Aspirants for the Positions of Editors.

MEN WHO HAVE SHOWN THEIR ABILITY

Seven Students to Whom the Contest Has Narrowed Down—A Sharp Presentation of the Needs of the Library.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—The question that the larger part of Yale University, the junior class particularly, is interested in is the coming election of editors of The Yale Literary Magazine the last Wednesday of this month. One of the centres of literary activity at Yale during the past sixty years has been the "Lit," which, to a large extent, is the pioneer of all college magazines. This journal points with pride many a time to the men of eminence who began their literary careers on its board, and it is interesting to note that two members of the Venezuelan Commission—President D. C. Gilman and Andrew D. White—are ex-editors of the "Lit." Of all the men who try for the "Lit," few are represented in its list of contributors. Every month the manuscripts received amount to over 100, but of these few are chosen.

The competition for the board is a long one, usually extending over three years. It grows keener and keener as the time of election approaches, and reaches its highest point in the February number of the magazine. The number of candidates from the junior class has narrowed

Philip C. Peck. Maitland Griggs.
George H. Nettleton. Chauncey W. Wells. Edwin S. Oviott.
Yale Literary Board of 1895-6.

down to ten men for the five positions, of whom it is generally admitted that but seven stand any chance of election. It is a peculiar fact that there are invariably seven men for the five places, or, more properly, four men for the last two. The positions are given both as the reward of native ability and patient work. Contributions are divided into three branches, known as body pieces, poems, and "portfolios," the last named being contributions of short sketches to a special department known as the "Portfolio." Of these the most creditable division and the one that counts the most is the body pieces. The question has arisen as to how many portfolios should balance a body piece, and whether the former might not sometimes discount a poem. Such discussions as these play a large part in every "Lit" election.

According to the prevalent method of determining a Yaleman's fitness from the "Lit," the record of the competitors from '96 is found to be as follows: C. E. De Camp, 5 body pieces, 1 poem, 11 portfolios, total 17; C. P. Kitchell, 5 body pieces, 7 portfolios, total 12; N. A. Smyth, 5 body pieces, 4 portfolios, total 9; W. D. Makepeace, 1 body piece, 4 portfolios, total 5; F. Tilney, 3 body pieces, 2 poems, 10 portfolios, total 15; C. E. Thomas, 9 poems, 2 portfolios, total 11; R. L. Munger, 5 poems; A. F. Judd, 7 portfolios; W. H. Owen, 1 body piece, 2 portfolios; G. L. Parker, 4 portfolios. The last three of these men evidently are not in the race at all. A. F. Judd is the son of the Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Islands. Owens dropped out of the contest owing to ill health. Parker started in too late, but his work has been of a high order. Of the seven men remaining, De Camp, Smyth, and Kitchell seem to be pretty sure of the board. There are four men for the other two places, but of these it is believed Tilney will win. This leaves the fifth place to be contested for by Thomas, Munger, and Makepeace. The first two base all their claims upon their poetical contributions, while Makepeace has one body piece to his credit. At the present time it would seem as though Thomas would win. The election must be acceptable to the retiring board, or a veto is very liable to follow. That this veto power is no dead letter was shown two years ago when the class of '95 elected a board unsatisfactory to the '94 men. Another meeting was called and five editors selected more in accordance with the taste of the seniors. The election, therefore, is, to a large extent, in the hands of the '96 board, who will not hesitate to use their prerogative if occasion demands.

The Chairmanship of the '97 board is generally thought to lie between Kitchell and De Camp. Each of these men is making a close race for the position, with the odds slightly in favor of De Camp. N. A. Smyth has been suggested as a possible Chairman. He is son of the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of this city, and is also a class deacon and a member of Alpha Delta Phi. He intends to enter the ministry, while Tilney, Kitchell, and De Camp will try to earn their livelihood, with their pens. Three of the coming "Lit" board, Kitchell, Munger, and Tilney, are on The Yale Courant, and propose to remain there.

The committee of the New-York Alumni Association, appointed last Fall to inquire into the general condition of Yale's debating methods issued this week a pamphlet giving the result of its investigation. In concluding its report, the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution, action upon which will be taken at the next meeting:

Resolved, That the Yale Alumni Association of New-York congratulates the Yale Union and other Yale organizations upon the revival of debating, the interest of the undergraduates therein, and the encouragement given by the Faculty and the press of Yale University, as well as upon the recent victory over Princeton in joint debate; and that this association, while recognizing that the initiative must be taken by the undergraduates themselves, endeavors to assist them by expressing its deep-felt interest in the progress of debate at Yale.

Resolved, That this association observes with pleasure the holding of interesting club debates, as inaugurated by the junior class.

Resolved, That this association is much gratified to hear that a parliamentary drill has been lately started in the Watland Debating Club, and entertains the hope that its example will be promptly followed by other debating societies at the university.

Resolved, That this association offers to assist the Yale Union in bringing about once a year, in New-Haven, a debate on some public question by men well known to represent different views upon it.

Resolved, That this association calls attention to the suggestion of enlisting in the corps of instructors at Yale an experienced debater, who shall give instruction in debate and parliamentary procedure, and assist, when so desired, those particularly engaged in training themselves in such matters.

The resolutions are signed by James Hillhouse, '75, Chairman; Gifford Pinchot, '89, and Herbert Parsons, '90.

The annual meeting of the Yale Graduates' Club this week resulted in the election of Thomas R. Lounsbury, '59, President; Theodore T. Munger, '51, First Vice President; Theodore S. Woolsey, '72, Second Vice President. The Treasurer's report gave the receipts for the year as $10,685, and the expenditures $8,788.99. There are now 270 resident members and 86 non-resident members.

HARVARD'S SUMMER SCHOOL.

Two New Courses This Year—Interesting Series of Public Lectures.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 16.—The advance pamphlet announcing the Summer School of 1896, has just appeared. The general tone of the instruction offered has not changed to any extent. One or two unimportant courses have been dropped, and one or two new courses have been announced to be given for the first time. As usual, women are to be admitted to all courses except those in the Dental and Medical Schools and a few advanced courses in geology. The use of the rooms in Fay House, Radcliffe College, will be given to the women attending the Summer School. The Foxcroft House will also furnish a suitable boarding place for Summer students. The committee in charge of the Summer work consists of Profs. N. S. Shaler, Von Jagermann, Hanus, Richards, and Mr. B.S. Hurlbut. M. Chamberlain is clerk of the school.

Two new courses of considerable importance are offered. The first is a course in Latin, under C. P. Parker. The course is solely for teachers, the principal object being to show the best methods of teaching elementary Latin. The other course is one on the history and theory of the fine arts. The first few lectures will be given by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. His son, Richard Norton, now at Bryn Maur College, will take up the course where Prof. Norton drops it. The course will begin with a discussion of the nature of the fine arts and their mutual relation. It will then proceed to take up the special study of Greek art. This course will be followed by another in the Summer of 1897, on the history of the fine arts in Italy from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century.

The Faculty has just announced a change in the regulations about examinations, the new system to go into effect next year. There is to be a permanent Examination Board, which shall have charge of all examinations. The board shall be made up of examination proctors, chosen, so far as possible, from among the officers and graduate students, and such other members of the university as President Eliot shall designate.

The Harvard Dining Association, consisting of the students and instructors who board in Memorial Hall, has elected the following officers for one year: President—H. C. Lakin; Vice President—F. F. Lamson; Directors—Prom. '97, A. Scott, W. H. Cram; from '98, F. H. Bigelow, S. L. Fuller; from '99, P. L. Burrill, W. C. Gerrish; from the Law School, J. P. Hall, G. S. T. Newell; from the Divinity School, H. W. White; from the graduates and instructors, L. T. Damon.

The Harvard Democratic Club has reorganized for the coming Presidential campaign with the following officers: President—Fletcher Dobyns, '98; Vice President—H. U. Sims, L. S.; Secretary—F. A. Burlingame, '97; Treasurer—W. Coleman, L. S.

There is just at present a remarkable list of lectures which are being conducted partly by the college and partly under the auspices of the various departments and societies. Most of these lectures are open to the public and the Cambridge people attend them in large numbers. Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is giving a series of a half dozen lectures on bimetallism in the United States from the discovery of America. He has already given two lectures and has had crowded audiences on both occasions.

Another series will begin soon under the auspices of the department of French and the students' French club, the Cercle Francais. The lectures will be in English, but will deal with topics of interest to students of French. The names of the lecturers, the subjects, and dates are as follows: Feb. 26, Prof. Davis, "Three French Rivers; the Seine, the Meuse, and the Moselle," (illustrated,); March 4, Prof. Baker, "Moliere in the English Drama"; March 11, Prof. Lyon, "The Work of the French Assyriologists," (illustrated,); March 18, Prof. Royce, "Jean-Marie Guyau, the Philosopher."

Dr. Sargent, director of the gymnasium, will give a course of lectures on physical training. They will be illustrated by stereopticon and by living subjects, as follows: Feb. 20, "The Physical Development of College Students"; Feb. 27—"Muscular Development Without Apparatus"; March 5, "Training and Overtraining"; March 12, "What Harvard Has Done for Physical Education."

Prof. Lyon will give five Assyrian lectures, with stereopticon illustrations, as follows: Feb. 21, "A Temple Restoration of the Fourteenth Century B. C.," with an exhibition of the original alabaster record recently presented to the Semitic Museum; Feb. 28, "Some Oriental Diplomatic Correspondence of the Fifteenth Century B. C."; March 6, "The Broken Wing of the South Wind," a Babylonian myth written in the fifteenth century B. C., recently found in the ruins of an Egyptian library of the same date; March 13, "Marduk and the Dragon," a Babylonian version of the cosmogonic myth; March 20, "Selections from an Assyrian Book of Prayers."

Prof. Moore will give six exhibitions of lantern slides illustrating the fine arts of the Middle Ages. They will be given on successive Monday evenings, beginning Feb. 24. They will be followed by others illustrating the fine arts of the Renaissance.

All the above lectures are open to the public. In addition, Mr. Copeland of the department will give several lectures on English literature, which are open only to members of the university. They are as follows: March 3, "The Life and Speeches of Lincoln"; March 10, "Recently Published Letters of Coleridge and Other Well-Known Writers"; March 17, "Keats"; March 27, "Robert Burns"; March 31, "The Short Story"; April 7, "Shakespeare in Certain Relations to Our Own Time"; April 14, "Recollections of a Country Library."

Harvard has always been noted for its remarkable lecture courses, but never before has there been such a big list. These lectures are all under college auspices. There are also from two to four lectures a week under the auspices of the various clubs and societies.

THE PRINCETON DEBATERS.

Result of the Preliminary Contests—A College Wedding.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 16.—An enthusiastic reception was accorded the members of the Philharmonic and Symphony Societies, and Mme. Juch and Frank Hunter Potter, who came down to Princeton from New-York last Thursday evening, and, under the leadership of Alfred Baker of New-York, gave the first concert in the new series of the Princeton University Symphony Orchestra concerts. The concert was by all odds the most noteworthy musical event of the year at Princeton, as well as one of the most important social functions. Special trains from New-York, Trenton, and Philadelphia brought many visitors in spite of the unfavorable condition of the weather, and the spacious auditorium of Alexander Hall was comfortably filled.

The preliminary debates for the Harvard-Princeton contest, which is to take place in Cambridge next month, were held simultaneously in the halls of the American Whig and the Cliosophic Societies on Wednesday night. The successful competitors were J. H. Crawford, '96, of Philadelphia; H. Ure, '96, of New-Jersey, and R. O. Kirkwood, '97, of New-York, of the Cliosophic Society; Edward W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York, Frederick W. Loetscher, '96, Iowa, and R. N. McElroy, '96, of Missouri, of the American Whig Society. These men will compete with representatives of the graduate department, and three men will then be chosen to represent Princeton on the occasion of the intercollegiate debate. The semi-annual election to membership in the two literary societies is announced to take place on Feb. 19, and applications for membership are now being received by the joint committee of the halls.

The midwinter meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton occurred Feb. 13, and a large representation of the college fathers was in attendance. Two sessions were held—one in the forenoon, and one after luncheon—at which the President's report was read and routine business transacted. One new Trustee was added to the membership of the body, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of William Libbey of New-York City, who was a member of the board for many years. This vacancy was filled by the election of J. Bayard Henry of the class of 1877, a well-known Philadelphia lawyer. No change was made in the Faculty except to promote Howard Crosby Warren, an instructor in the department of psychology, to the position of an assistant professor.

Edward William Hamilton, '93, of New-York City has received the appointment of Princeton's representative at the celebration of Washington's birthday in Chicago, under the auspices of the Union League Club of that city. In common with other universities, Princeton was invited by the Union League Club to send a representative to speak before one of the city schools, on some theme calculated to inculcate a higher appreciation of American citizenship, and to represent the college at a banquet to be given by the club in the evening of Feb. 22. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the academic senior class, and one of the best speakers of the American Whig Society.

Preliminary arrangements are under way for the usual celebration of Washington's Birthday at Princeton, and a large number of guests and former students are expected to attend the day's festivities. The usual oratorical contest, ending with the humorous speech by a member of the senior class, will be given in the gymnasium in the morning, followed in the afternoon by the midwinter exhibition of the gymnastic team and the track and field events of the Athletic Association.

The students' course in Missions is now being delivered in the Miller Chapel by the Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis of New-York City. Dr. Dennis's general theme is the social aspect of missions, upon which subject he is delivering a course of seven lectures.

The marriage of the Rev. Lewis Seymour Mudge, of the class of '89, now of Beverly, N. J., to Miss Caroline Denny Paxton of Princeton occurred in Marquand Chapel, Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. The groom is the son of the Rev. Dr. Mudge, for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton. Mr. Mudge was lately called to the pastorate of the Beverly Presbyterian Church. Previous to his ministerial studies he was a very popular instructor in the School of Science at Princeton. The bride is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William M. Paxton of Princeton. Dr. Paxton is the well known theological professor at the Princeton Seminary, and a Trustee of Princeton University. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Paxton, assisted by Dr. Mudge. William M. Paxton of the class of 1889, was best man, and the bride was attended by Miss M. Paxton, her sister, as maid of honor, while the bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Thomas, Miss Evy Valentine, Miss M. A. Gulick, and Miss Mudge, a sister of the groom. The ushers were Dr. David Bovaird, '89, of New-York; Fred Neher, '89, of Princeton; William Mudge, '92, of Princeton; Charles Mudge, '92, of Princeton; J. W. Paxton, '95, of Philadelphia, and J. D. Paxton, '95, of New-York. Miss Rosalie Smith was the organist. At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony an elaborate reception was given at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Paxton, on Library Place, and Mr. and Mrs. Mudge departed on an evening train for a short bridal tour in the South before taking up their residence at Beverly, N. J.

The engagement of L. Irving Reichner of the class of '94, to Miss Cephis H. Aiken, a well-known and popular Princeton belle, is announced. Mr. Reichner is at present a student in the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Prof. William F. Magie of the Department of Physics, is making a series of interesting and fruitful experiments in connection with Prof. Roentgen's X rays. A special graduate class in the subject has been organized, which meets once weekly for the purpose of carrying on experiments and reviewing the work which Prof. Magie is pursuing daily in connection with the new discovery. Prof. Magie hopes to have some highly interesting results to report in the near future, but is unwilling at present to say more for publication than has already appeared from him.

The freshman class has elected new officers as follows: President—J. C. Stevenson of New-York; Vice President—E. H. Gueran of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer—W. J. Roe of New-Jersey.

A READING AT RUTGERS.

Mr. Cable Interests the Students—Success of the Junior Ball.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Kirkpatrick Chapel was filled Tuesday night by a select audience to "Posson Jone," the first of the series of benefit readings given by the Rutgers College Athletic Association. George W. Cable, the well-known American novelist, was the reader, and he was enthusiastically received. President Austin Scott introduced Mr. Cable, who made a few remarks before he began his recital. The Glee Club furnished music at intervals, the readings being divided into four parts. The patrons were the Misses Annabel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bevier, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John N. Carpender, Mr. and Mrs. James Deshler, John B. Drury and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Duryee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. James Nielson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. John Waldron, Mayor Williamson and wife, Asher Atkinson, Frank L. Janeway, H. L. Janeway, and Albert H. Chester.

Judge Woodbridge Strong, who has been named by Gov. Griggs as Law Judge of this county, and John S. Voorhees, the new Prosecutor of the county, are both Rutgers men, and the college is naturally proud of their appointment.

The Faculty has investigated the affair between President Scott and Student Torrey of the junior class, and has told the President. It is understood that Torrey has apologized, and will resume his studies.

The seminary has now thirteen students, sons of ministers, who have been graduated from the institution.

The second of the course of readings under the auspices of the Athletic Association will be given next Wednesday, when Frank S. Chester will read from George W. Cable's book, "Grand Pomte."

The juniors' ball on Friday night was a grand success, and was attended by the best of the college set of the city, besides many from other places. Prof. A. C. Garland wrote a new two-step, which comprised many of the college songs, and was named "Rutgers." The courtesy was appreciated, and the dance music promises to become popular.

The Mastodon fund only amounts to $300, and the amount required to place it in position is $900. A call is made on the alumni to subscribe, so that the necessary work may be done.

Although the members of the senior class own mortar boards yet, they are seldom seen about the streets, and the other fellows are wondering why they were purchased if their only use is to hang in clothes closets.

Alfred H. Cannon, who for nearly eight years has been in the Registrar's office, has been promoted to the position of Assistant in the Experiment Station.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Two Notable Events in College Life to Occur This Week.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 16.—There will be two notable events in college circles during the coming week, the junior promenade at Powers Hall on Tuesday evening and the annual concert of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs at the Lyceum Theatre on Friday evening. The junior committee, composed of Messrs. Reilly, Barker, Saunders, Williams, Moser, Stone, Enos, Gubelmann, Steltz, McGuire, and Phillips, has made extensive preparations for the reception. Prominent society ladies, most of them relatives of students, have been asked to act as patronesses, and a large attendance of college men and their friends is assured.

Since their recent trip, the college musicians have been busy practicing for their home concert, and an exceedingly varied vocal and instrumental programme has been prepared. Besides the tuneful college songs and much light music, an earnest effort has been made to add more difficult selections, and several numbers by Wagner, Gounod, Verdi, Mascagni, and other great composers are promised. John Gehring, '98, has composed a harp solo, the "U. of R. March," dedicated to President Hill, which he will present during the evening. The Glee Club has been doing excellent work under the direction of W. A. Gracey, '89. Its leader is A. C. Simmons, '97, and the parts are taken as follows, by the members: First tenor, J. W. Singleton, '98; G. A. Leam, '96; P. C. Shutt, '96; second tenor, M. R. Chase, '98; C. E. Holmes, '98: R. P. Chadsey, '98; A. F. Dillman, '99, and E. G. Barnum, '96; first bass, A. C. Simmons, '97; G. B. Miller, '96; C. N. Steltz, '97; H. J. Weet, '99, and G. G. Carroll, '98; second bass A. W. Waghorne, '96; H. D. Taylor, '98; J. E. Williams, '98; R. B. English, '96, and B. H. Clement, '98. H. W. Martens, '96, is both leader and director of the Mandolin Club. Its members are: First mandolin, H. W. Martens, '96; M. A. Chase, '98; C. N. Steltz, '97; H. A. Strong, '98; second mandolin, W. P. C. Barry, '99; G. C. Gordon, '99; J. H. Preston, '99, and J. L. Brewer, Eclectic; guitar, L. H. Gordon, '99; G. H. Leffler, '97; C. D. Stone, '97, and R. B. English, '96; harp, John Gehring, '98; 'cello, B. P. Mills, '98; clarinet, W. Mills, '99.

President Charles M. Williams of the local Alumni Association has named a committee to arrange for the annual banquet. It is composed of Adelbert Cronise, W. B. Hale, F. S. Macomber, H. J. Mengle, and H. W. Bramley.

Lincoln's Birthday was observed for the first time on Wednesday. No classes were held.

Trustee George C. Buell, who heads the Chamber of Commerce Committee which is endeavoring to raise $100,000 for an additional endowment for the university, states that about $40,000 has now been subscribed and that the committee is confident of securing the whole amount.

Prof. K. P. Shedd lectured at the Lake Avenue Baptist Church Wednesday evening on "The Influence of Books." Thursday evening Prof. J. H. Gilmore spoke at Park Avenue Baptist Church on "Our Allegiance to the Dictionary."

STEVENS INSTITUTE NOTES.

The Senior Class's Last Trip—Date for the Sophomores' Theatre Party.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 16.—The senior class returned Monday from the second inspection trip which the class has taken this year. The party, which was, as usual, under the charge of Prof. Denton, went to Philadelphia, and among the places visited were the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cramps' Ship Yard, and the refrigerating plant of the Reading Terminal Company.

A most interesting lecture was given a week ago Wednesday before the senior class by C. J. Field, '86, on the cost of installation of electric plants, choice and characteristics of systems, and cost of operation, giving many practical engineering details and facts which cannot be found in text-books.

The date of the annual theatre party given by the sophomore class has been set for Feb. 20. This is somewhat earlier than had at first been determined, because the manager of the theatre where the party will be held, being newly arrived in Hoboken, gave the date away to the freshman committee, who were, therefore, able to see the company who were to play on the date given in Hoboken, and arrange with them to turn the tables in regard to jokes on the sophomores. The '98 men found that the date had been given away and changed the day.

President Morton has recovered from an attack of grip, and on Friday began again his lectures before the junior class.

Three concerts were given by the musical clubs during the week. On Wednesday the associated clubs played at Bayonne and on Thursday at Montclair, both of the concerts being followed by a dance. On Friday evening the Mandolin Club played at an entertainment given by the Essex Troop A. The Orange concert was postponed until this week.

The arrangements for the publication of The Link are progressing favorably. The exact date on which it will come out is still problematical.

The committees of the junior, sophomore, and freshman classes held two meetings during the week, and decided to report to their respective classes recommending that a week in the coming October be devoted to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college. The celebrations recommended will include a college dinner, a meeting of the scientists of the country, if possible, an "open day" for the public, and a dance.

Tickets are now on sale for the annual exhibition of pictures of the Photographic Club, which will take place in the hall of the preparatory school on Feb. 26. All photographs which are intended for exhibit must be handed to one of the committee on or before Feb. 19.

A meeting of the Engineering Society was held Friday. The chief card was a talk on "The Westinghouse Air Brake System," by G. L. Hutchins, '97.

STUDENTS AT DARTMOUTH.

The Greek Letter Societies—The Horning Excitement Abating.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 16.—The chapters of the several Greek letter fraternities and the non-society men have elected the following to the Aegis Board of the class of '98: Psi Upsilon, F. V. Beunis; Kappa Kappa Kappa, W. S. Adams; Alpha Delta Phi, C. N. McCall; Delta Kappa Epsilon, E. H. Crane; Theta Delta Chi, E. W. Snow; Phi Delta Theta, C. E. Carr; Beta Theta Pi, O. P. Jabor, Jr.; Sigma Chi, E. D. Buell; Phi Kappa Psi, F. A. Gibbs; non-society, C. E. Silbey. The following officers have been elected: Managing Editor—W. S. Adams; Business Manager—C. E. Carr.

The enthusiastic gatherings of the New-York, Chicago, and Boston Dartmouth Alumni Associations are very encouraging to the friends of Dartmouth, and show in what strong regard the college is held by her sons.

The late excitment caused by the horning of Prof. Foster of the history department, and the subsequent examination of the members of the sophomore class, which was instrumental in the affair, has somewhat abated. No episode in recent years has so completely affected the entire student body. The fact is, only eight men out of the thirty or more who took active part in it confessed their guilt to the President and the Faculty, and they have been suspended for the remainder of the academic year. These eight are among the most valuable students of the class, and there is a feeling that injustice has been done, because several guilty parties have not been brought to justice on account of corrupt evidence. The sentence is regarded as too severe. It is practically expulsion, because the men suspended will hardly return and make up a half year's work. President Tucker was compelled to return from his Western visit among the alumni, and has taken hold of the matter very vigorously. He will not leave town until all is settled. Mass meetings of the students have been held, and a committee of five appointed to confer with the Faculty with the purpose in view of bringing others to justice, and also to endeavor to secure a shorter time of suspension for the unfortunate eight men who have already been separated from the college.

CORNELL HAS GREAT HOPES.

Preparations for the Debate with the University of Pennsylvania.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the General Debate Committee, Monday, the various sub-committees reported satisfactory progress, and everything indicates that the contest with Pennsylvania on Feb. 21 will be a great success. It has been decided that the debaters representing Cornell shall speak in the following order: Crosby, Moyer, Dixon, on first appearance; in summing up, Dixon, Moyer, Crosby. The Committee on Judges reports that Lieut. Gov. Saxton has promised to be present, and that Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and Chancellor Upson have been invited to act as judges. Joseph H. Choate was previously invited to act as Chairman of the Committee of Judges, but has been obliged to decline the invitation. The plan of holding the debate in the Lyceum instead of the armory has met with almost universal approval, and every effort will be made to make the affair one of the leading social events of the season.

Among the many interests which arise to engage the mind of the literary student at Cornell is one which has not been fully brought to notice. This seminary has an organization known as the Dialect Society, which constitutes a local chapter of the American Dialect Society, whose ideal is to complete a record of American speech-forms in our day which would form, when published, an authoritative dictionary of American usage. The local society has been performing some valuable service, the results of which have been published in the Dialect Notes, a little pamphlet issued by the American Society.

The Law School banquet will be held during the first week of March, probably on Friday evening, March 6. The members of the committee are sparing no pains to make this annual banquet a great success.

The annual banquet of the Agricultural Association was held Friday evening.

THE DRAMA AT VASSAR.

The Philalethian Society's Third Play —St. Valentine at College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The third hall play of the year was given by the Philalethian Society Saturday evening in Philalethian Hall, with the following cast: Daniel Dowlas, Lucy Madina; Dick Dowlas, Anne Richey; Dr. Pangloss, Geneva Tryon; Zekiel Homespun, Marie Reimer; Henry Morland, Nan Wilkinson; John, Elizabeth Danon; Waiter, Bess Maltman; Deborah Dowlas, Grace A. Wellington; Caroline Donner, Margaret C. Brown; Cicely Homespun, Grace M. Warner. Miss Tryon's conception of the character of Dr. Pangloss was admirable, Miss Madina's acting and Miss Warner's were rather above that of the average amateur. The committee which presented the play included Miss Luehrmann, Chairman; Miss Spalding, Miss Welton, Miss Truesdale, and Miss Robbins.

The committee appointed by the Students' Association for the celebration of Founder's Day is as follows: Miss Marie Champney, '96, Chairman; Miss Jessie Bell Hartz, '96; Miss Mary Chambers, '97; Miss Bertha Crosley, '98; Miss Mabel Ray, '99; and Miss Ethel Simonds, special. Miss Ella Louise Lovis is Chairman of the committee for Washington's Birthday celebration. The members are Miss Louise Van Anden, '96; Miss Chase, '97; Miss Borden, '98; Miss Robbins, '99, and Miss Foster, special.

Prof. Mayo-Smith of Columbia addressed the college Friday evening on "Certain Aspects of the Labor Problem." After the lecture the seminary class in economics gave a reception to Prof. Mayo-Smith in Mrs. Kendrick's parlor.

Valentine's Day was celebrated by the college students in the customary way. The senior tables in the dining room were gay with flowers and lights and hearts of every size and color. Before the senior parlor stood a great caldron on a tripod, into which all valentines for 1896 were dropped. In the evening they were distributed, Miss Collins acting as the good St. Valentine. Miss Anne Moore was in charge of the arrangements.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE'S CHALLENGE.

University of Chicago Accedes to the Conditions for a Debating Contest.

The proposed inter-university debate between the Columbia University Debating Union and the Oratorical Society of the University of Chicago is now practically an assured fact. Since a month ago the representatives of the two institutions have been in active correspondence, detailing the stipulations each would demand.

Columbia required that the contest be held in New-York. They stipulated that the Westerners should pay their own expenses if they (Columbia) assume the responsibility of hiring a hall, printing the programmes, and attending to all other minor matters.

In answer to these demands the Oratorical Association wrote that if a two years' agreement could be drawn up between the colleges, so that Columbia could assume the responsibility of defraying the Westerners' expenses this year, they would reciprocate next year, and the debate could be arranged. They suggested that Columbia choose twelve men, all residing outside of New-York City, and allow the Chicago University to ask them to serve as judges. The first three gentlemen sending favorable responses they would select for the official positions. Another desire the Westerners expressed was that the debate take place between the 1st and 10th days of May.

Columbia at first raised a great objection to the financial demand, but when a subscription list was passed through the university, and met with very favorable support, the managers concluded, inasmuch as Chicago would do likewise for them in the second debate, to acquiesce. As to the suggestions about judges, the Easterners maintained that many able and impartial men could be found in this city, and that it was, therefore, useless to incur additional expense by drafting men from distant places. They also refused to debate between the specified dates, stating that, on account of the nearness of the examinations and the dedication of the new college grounds, which takes place May 2, it would be impossible for the participants to make suitable preparations. Any day in the week beginning April 19, Columbia said, would be acceptable.

The Debating Union held a meeting Thursday to discuss Chicago's last reply. The Westerners had practically agreed to each request of the Eastern collegians, and it was thought the meeting would decide whether a formal challenge would be sent. President Low had favored the project. For over two hours the question was discussed, and then it was decided to adjourn until this afternoon, when final steps will positively be taken. The President of the Philolexian Literary Society, C. F. Wheaton, '97, said, Friday afternoon, that everything looked favorable for the challenge, and that, during the week of April 19, the New-Yorkers would probably have the opportunity of judging the argumentative abilities of the Eastern and Western collegians.

This will be the gala week of Columbia's musical societies. The annual concert of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs is to take place on Thursday evening at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. For months the students have been practicing for this event, and have got themselves into excellent condition. A very large list of patronesses has been obtained.

NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE TEA.

Two Hundred Members Celebrate the Twenty-sixth Anniversary.

Two hundred members of the Alumnae were present Friday at the social tea given by the association in the library of Normal College. The long reading tables were set with dainty china. In the middle of each table a potted plant was placed, which added much to the beauty of the room.

Tea was served by four of the former Presidents—Miss Helen Gray Cone, Miss B. B. Davis, Miss Emma M. Requa, and Dr. Jenny B. Merrill. An effort had been made to have all the ex-Presidents of the association present to pour tea, but some were unable to attend. Mrs. John R. Northrop, who is now President of the association, was also absent. She was unable to attend on account of illness, which confined her at home.

The large number present was due to the fact that Friday was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the college.

President Thomas Hunter addressed the Alumnae. A reception was tendered him last year, and he received a "loving cup" from the Alumnae Association as a reward for his twenty-five years' faithful service as President of the college.

The exercises of the college proper, in the morning, consisted in presenting gifts to the college by the senior class and the various societies. Appropriate songs and quotations were rendered by the students. Two pictures were presented by the Alpha Beta Gamma and Philomatheon Literary Societies. The Echo and the Glee Club gave books to the college library, which have been accepted by the Board of Trustees as a gift from the Alumnae Association.

Busts of Shakespeare, Milton, and Virgil were given by the academic seniors and a pedestal for the bronze bust of William Wood by the Normal seniors. The most beautiful gift was a large, heavy silk flag of the college colors presented by the manual training class. The flag was the work of the class.

The societies have decided to hold the joint debate March 27 in the college chapel. The subject of the debate has not been announced by the President of the Board of Education. The debaters are Miss M. Riblet and Miss Paez of the Alpha Beta Gamma Society and Miss A. Weustink and Miss F. Jeroloman of the Philomatheon Society.

The new officers of the Philomatheon Society are: Miss F. Senner, President; Miss Marie Donovan, Vice President; Miss A. Weustink, Critic; Miss I. Kilpatrick, Corresponding Secretary; Miss A. Christiansen, Recording Secretary; Miss Mabel Towner, Treasurer; Miss Z. Weeks, Reporter; Miss Estelle Franklin, Editor, and Miss Lillian Struss, Usher.

The debate to be held Friday afternoon is on the subject, "Resolved, That Public Amusements Exercise a Beneficial Influence on Society." The affirmative will be debated by Miss Martha Hands and the negative by Miss Molwitz. The debate will then be thrown open for discussion.

The Alpha Beta Gamma Society will also hold a debate Friday. It will be on the subject, "Resolved, That Absence from Recitation or Notes of Excuse Ought to Count Against a Student." This is another of the series of debates which treats of college affairs. Miss E. Ryttenberg and Miss Berrick will uphold the affirmative and Miss L. Baxter and Miss H. Untermeyer the negative side.

CITY COLLEGE AND X RAYS.

Photograph Through a Plate Holder—News and Personals.

The X ray experiments at the City College during the past week were not of a scientific nature. They were intended to illustrate to the sections the work of the rays of light. A negative showing a fifty-cent piece, which had been photographed through the cover of the plate holder, was shown to the students during the lectures of the professor.

The college has been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the famous Rosetta stone, by which, through the means of the three inscriptions on it, the hieroglyphics of Egypt were deciphered. The three writings can be plainly seen on the stone. It has been placed in the main hall of the building, and has attracted the attention of many of the students.

The cast is the gift of Dr. Witherstine, '75, of Philadelphia, who got it from the one in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Witherstine obtained from the same source some time ago a copy of the inscription on the Temple of Herod, in Jerusalem, the original of which is in the Museum of Constantinople. There are only three copies of this latter stone in America, and they are in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Rochester, and the College of the City of New-York, respectively.

A delegation of six men from the college association will attend the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held at Newburg Feb. 20-23. The delegates will leave Friday afternoon, and will attend the college session at 5 o'clock, and also the evening session, which is devoted to college work.

L. F. Mott, Instructor of English Literature in the college, will read a paper before the City College Club on Saturday evening on "The Legends of King Arthur." The annual election of officers of the club will be held.

The Glee Club is making a splendid name. Friday of last week it filled its eighth engagement this year. Arrangements have been made to take a short trip out of town during the first week in March. Four men have been added to the making three quartets. The new quartet is composed of M. Goldberg, '96, first tenor; G. Park, '98, second tenor; Charles Morrison, '97, first bass, and F. Davies, second bass.

The '97 class dinner will be given Feb. 28. Arrangements have been made to accommodate forty men. The toastmaster of the evening will be W. A. Coleman, and the speakers F. Schwed, "Class Poem"; M. Simmons, "Class Oration"; J. T. Sheridan, "Class History"; F. M. Dearborn, J. K. Roll. W. T. Elgas, and A. J. Ridley.

O. Wagner, '96; F. B. Vermilya, '96, and C. F. Jellinghaus, '97, were elected Friday as delegates to the Intercollegiate athletic meeting.

Fordham College Notes.

The Rector has granted permission to the students of Fordham College to organize two bicycle clubs, and they will probably have twenty-five members each.

The baseball outlook has brightened so that the manager expects to secure a large list of games with first-class teams. The first game of the season will be at West Point with the cadets.

The question discussed at the last meeting of the debating society was, "Is the Drama of Today Degenerate?" The debate was left open to the discussion of the audience, and it was lively. The President decided in the affirmative.

The farce and play to be given Tuesday promises to prove successful. The financial success is beyond doubt.

An athletic team will be sent to compete in the games of the University of Pennsylvania April 22.

The candidates for Vice President of the Athletic Association and Treasurer of the billiard room were voted for Tuesday. Charles Dounes, '98, was elected Vice President, and Joseph McVoy, '98, Treasurer.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Rev. John Paul Egbert, D. D., of St. Paul, spent last Sunday here and addressed the students at the vesper service Sunday evening.

"A Photographic Gallery of Greek and Roman Sculpture" was the subject of a beautifully illustrated lecture given by Prof. Alfred Emerson of Cornell University last Monday evening.

The contents of a large Valentine box afforded a great deal of amusement Friday evening.

FORCED TO WORK WHEN ILL

Seamen on the El Capitan Tell the Coroner They Were Badly Treated.

A death on board the American ship El Capitan bids fair to produce serious trouble for the master of that vessel. The El Capitan arrived at Quarantine on Saturday last, and was held by

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement in the Outlook Which Will Be Eventually Reflected in Prices.

BOND PAYMENTS AND MONEY MARKET

Restoring the Gold Reserve—Possible Influence of the Defeat of Free Silver—Investment Buying—Large Dealings in Governments.

MONDAY—A. M.

Several events occurred during the week tending to improve the commercial and financial outlook. Payments for the new Government bond issue have brought the Treasury gold reserve up to a point where there can be no longer reason for uneasiness over the ability of the Government to maintain the currency. The transfer of the gold to the Treasury has been accomplished without disturbance to the money market, and there seems to be no reason to apprehend any through the payments yet to be made on account of the bond transaction. The large majority against free coinage of silver in the House on Friday last demonstrates conclusively that there is no danger of unwise legislation on that matter, notwithstanding the wrong-headedness of the majority in the Senate. The pacific character of the Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament has cleared the foreign political situation and at the same time has removed the Venezuelan incident as a possible disturbing factor in the financial markets.

These incidents have come so rapidly that they have not been digested thoroughly by the investment public, and consequently the improvement which they have wrought in the situation has not been reflected in the markets. It is true that during the week there has been a little foreign buying of our securities, but when the immense liquidation of the past three years is recalled the recent purchases must be regarded as insignificant. No one knows better than the foreign capitalist that, all things being equal, this country offers the best field for profitable investment in the world, and it is only reasonable to suppose that, with the hindrances which caused a greater part of the liquidation of recent years removed, reinvestment will begin. The bond market already affords indications that it is under way, the improvement there being much more pronounced than in stocks.

With only five business days, the transactions during the week exceeded those of its predecessor. Stocks with an international market were notably active, and, although they did not hold the whole of their improvement, they closed, as a rule, higher than a week ago. The reaction which came toward the end of the week was traceable to the uneasiness in the Kafir market, London operators being compelled to throw over their Americans in order to protect their South African mining undertakings. In the active list of local stocks the changes for the week were, with few exceptions, only fractional. An incident of the week was the very large dealings in Government bonds, the total representing $3,267,500 face value, probably the largest on record. Most of the business was in the new issue of 4s at prices ranging from 115⅞ to 116¾. On Saturday the price at the close was 116⅝.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week had year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Feb. 16, 1895.
American Coal	117	117	95
American Cotton Oil	19	18	18½
Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	68⅞	67¾	62¼
*Amer. Sugar Ref.	115⅝	111¼	92⅜
*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	101	100	90⅞
American Tobacco	83¼	75½	92
American Tobacco pf.	103	101½	106¼
Ann Arbor pf.	27⅜	27⅜	..
A., T. & S. F., all in pd.	17¼	16⅞	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	26⅞	25½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	38½	32	61¾
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	23¾	21⅜	..
Brunswick Company	½	½	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	15	15	..
Canada Southern	51¾	50¾	48⅛
Canadian Pacific	50¼	50¼	48¾
Central Pacific	15⅝	15⅜	13
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅛	17¼	10¼
Chic. & East. Ill.	43	43	..
Chicago Gas	69¼	64⅞	72¾
Chic., Bur. & Q.	81⅞	79¾	70¼
Chic. & Northwestern	105¾	103½	90⅜
Chic. & Northwestern pf.	146½	146½	137
Chic. M. & St. P.	77⅞	75½	55⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf.	130	129	116⅞
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	74¼	72	61⅞
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	39½	37¾	39¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	116⅞
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	52½	49	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	3½	3½	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	30½	29¾	..
Col. & H. Coal	3⅞	3¼	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17¾	17½	19⅛
Con. Gas Company	167⅞	155½	128
Delaware & Hudson	129⅝	127¼	127¼
Del., Lack. & Western	163¼	162¼	158¼
Denver & Rio Grande	14	14	11
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48	47	35½
D. & C. F., all in. pd.	19⅜	18⅛	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	33	33	..
Flint & P. M.	14⅞	14	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	42	40	..
General Electric	32⅞	30	28¾
Great Northern pf.	111½	111½	101
Illinois Steel Co.	70	66	..
Iowa Central	10	9½	6½
Iowa Central pf.	37	35¼	..
Laclede Gas	23	21	26½
Laclede Gas pf.	82½	82	82¼
Lake Erie & Western	22½	22	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	75	74½	69⅞
Lake Shore	146¾	145	137½
Long Island	84	84	..
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	21½	20	..
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	48⅞	52⅝
Lou., New-Albany & Chi.	9⅞	9¾	6½
Lou., New-Albany & C. pf.	24⅜	23½	22½
Manhattan Consolidated	113½	104⅜	107
*Metropolitan Traction	107⅞	107¾	..
Mexican Central	12	11⅝	..
Mexican National ctfs.	2⅛	1⅞	..
Michigan Central	97⅞	97	94½
Mich. Peninsula Car pf.	60	59½	..
Minn. & St. L.	21	20¾	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	80	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48¾	48	..
Minnesota Iron	71¼	67½	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13	14¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30½	29¼	22
Missouri Pacific	25½	23	21
Mobile & Ohio	24½	23⅜	15½
Morris & Essex	164½	164½	..
*National Lead Co.	28¾	27	27¾
*National Lead Co. pf.	89½	88½	80⅞
National Linseed Oil	19½	19½	18⅜
National Starch	5	5	..
National Starch 1st pf.	52	52	..
New Central Coal	8⅞	8½	..
New-Jersey Central	108	104½	83⅜
New-York Central	99⅛	97½	99
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14¼	14	13¼
N. Y., C. & L. 2d pf.	29½	29	26
N. Y., L. E. & W. all in. pd	17	16⅝	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st pf. all in. pd	28	27¾	..
N. Y., Sus. & West.	11	9½	13
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	29¾	27½	38½
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	2⅝	2½
Norfolk & Western pf.	9⅜	8	12¼
North American	5½	5	3⅝
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4	3
Northern Pacific pf.	15½	14⅝	15¾
Ontario Mining	10¼	10¼	..
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¼	16¼
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2⅝	2⅜	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8	8	..
Pacific Mail	31	29¼	22¼
P., Dec. & Evansville	3⅞	3	..
Phil. & Read. 1st in pd.	14¼	12⅝	..
P., C. & St. L.	18	17¼	16¾
Pullman P. C. Company	164	159	154
Rio Grande Western	18½	18	..
Rio Grande Western pf.	46¼	45	..
Rome, Water. & Ogdens	116	116	..
St. Jos. & Grand Island	½	½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5	4¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12⅞	11½	9½
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91	91	..
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝	40	29½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122	122	109½
Southern Pacific	21⅞	20¼	18
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅛	9⅜
Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	31½	31¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34⅜	32⅜	13¾
Texas Pacific	9⅜	8⅝	8⅜
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅜	6⅞	9⅝
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf.	5½	4¾	3¼
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6	5⅜	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	12	11⅜	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	24	23⅞	..
*United States Leather	11⅜	10⅜	..
*United States Leather pf.	63⅝	63½	62
United States Rubber	28⅝	28⅜	42
United States Rubber pf.	87	86	94¼
Wabash	7⅝	7⅛	5⅝
Wabash pf.	19	18¼	12⅞
*Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	104
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	85¼	87¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	12⅝	9½
Wheeling & Lake E. pf.	40¾	39½	37

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@7 per cent., the average for the week being about 4 per cent. Time money was in good demand, the rate being 5½@6 per cent.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, but business was limited. Rates were nominally 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 6@7 per cent. for four to six months' prime, and 7@8 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England lost £485,284 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.40, remained unchanged. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchahged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,925,000f in gold and 275,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—50c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾@54¾.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $12,456,110, and the imports for the same period $12,502,184. The net imports, therefore, have been $66,074. The net exports to date in 1895 were $25,800,022, in 1894 $2,070,870, and in 1893 $20,082,810.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,363,550. The banks now hold $36,818,875 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,311,300, a decrease in specie of $7,142,500, an increase of legal tenders of $3,844,200, an increase in deposits of $261,000, and a decrease in circulation of $239,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 15,'96.	Feb. 8, '96.	Feb. 16,'95.
Loans	$451,743,100	$448,431,800	$483,382,000
Specie	70,358,400	77,500,900	81,422,700
Legal ten'rs	89,718,700	85,874,500	85,149,400
Net deposits	493,032,900	492,771,900	432,234,700
Circulation	13,206,400	13,445,800	11,641,700

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Feb. 15,'96.	Feb. 8, '96.	Feb. 16,'95.
Specie	$70,358,400	$77,500,900	$81,422,700
Legal ten'rs	89,718,700	85,874,500	85,149,400
Total reserve.	$160,077,100	$163,375,400	$166,572,100
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	123,258,225	123,192,975	133,058,675
Excess res've above legal requirements	$36,818,875	$40,182,425	$33,513,425

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$36,818,875	1891	$18,492,700
1895	32,513,425	1890	7,497,100
1894	74,536,825	1889	17,295,600
1893	13,605,900	1888	17,937,375
1892	33,658,825	1887	15,479,200

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Coal	2
American Tobacco	3⅜
Chicago Gas	2
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	1
Cleveland, Lake Erie & Wheeling pf.	2
General Electric	1⅛
Great Northern pf.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	2
Laclede Gas pf.	1
Long Island	2
Long Island Traction, all in. pd.	1¼
Louisville & Nashville	1½
Mexican Central	1⅜
Minnesota Iron	3¼
National Lead pf.	1
National Starch 1st pf.	2
Rio Grande Western	1½
Rio Grande Western pf.	1
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	1
Southern Pacific	1⅜
Southern Railway pf.	1
Texas Pacific 2d	1
Western Union col. trust 5s	1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1
Baltimore & Ohio	2
Consolidated Gas	1
Delaware & Hudson	2¼
Lake Shore	1½
Manhattan	3¼
Minnesota & St. Louis 1st pf.	2
Minnesota & St. Louis 2d pf.	1
New-York Central	1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	2
Norfolk & Western pf.	1⅛
Pacific Mail	1¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	1¼
Southern Pacific	1⅜
United States Leather pf.	1½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	2
Baltimore & Ohio con. 5s, 1988	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1½
Central of New-Jersey gen.	1¼
Central of New-Jersey gen., t. r.	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d con.	1½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen.	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s.	2
Chi. Burlington & Quincy 1st, Neb. 4s.	1
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st	1
C., C., C. & I. con	5
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s	1
Colorado Midland 1st, t. r.	1⅜
Colorado Midland con., t. r.	1⅞
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia gen.	1½
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st	3⅛
Harlem 1st, c.	1
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1⅛
Lake Erie & Western 1st	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d	1
Lehigh Valley of New-York 4s	1
Mexican National 1st inc., B	1
Minnesota & St. Louis 1st	1
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1¼
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western gen.	1½
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	2
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st, t. r.	2
Northern Pac. Term. 1st	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1⅛
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	2½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	1½
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st	3
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2½

DECLINED.

Austin & Northwestern 1st	1¼
Oregon Improvement con., t. r.	1¼
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
Oregon S. L. & Utah Nor. con., t. r.	1⅜
Phil. & Reading 3d pf. inc., 1st in. pd.	1⅛
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st	1
Texas Pacific 2d	1
Western Union col. trust 5s	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Despite the fact that the past week was broken by a holiday, the bond market was extremely active and the aggregate sales large. Many sharp advances are noted, and the demand is still brisk. Tractions and gas securities advanced on the improved condition of affairs, and sold at better prices than for some time, with a fairly large demand apparent.

New Government bonds, however, were the feature of the week's trading, having fluctuated within a range of 1 per cent. on enormous dealings. They sold down to 115⅞, but closed at 116¼. The Street was fairly alive with successful bidders who had not the means to take up their subscriptions, and who were obliged to sell their rights. It seems a pity that the Government should allow irresponsible bidders to compete with parties able to live up to their contracts. In any future issue of bonds few responsible persons will bid unless a certified check is demanded as a guarantee of good faith, as is done by all municipalities when selling their bonds.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 13, 1896	£48,110,405	....
Feb. 14, 1895	37,043,855	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Feb. 13, 1896	77,017,042	£40,644,248
Feb. 14, 1895	85,841,798	49,445,322

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 13, 1896	33,031,250	14,156,250
Feb. 14, 1895	41,179,500	13,726,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Feb. 13, 1896	24,824,000	12,604,000
Feb. 14, 1895	16,176,000	13,784,000

SPAIN.

Feb. 13, 1896	8,004,000	10,240,000
Feb. 14, 1895	8,004,000	11,500,000

NETHERLANDS.

Feb. 13, 1896	3,106,000	6,827,000
Feb. 14, 1895	4,213,000	6,888,000

BELGIUM.

Feb. 13, 1896	2,749,333	1,374,637
Feb. 14, 1895	3,548,667	1,774,333
Totals last week.	£197,442,030	£94,933,163
Corresponding week in 1895	194,306,922	99,500,833
Week ending Feb. 6.	197,859,912	94,715,935
Corresponding week last year	193,169,867	99,302,233

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,431,018
Corresponding week, 1895	6,293,023
Since Jan. 1, 1896	70,832,324
Corresponding period 1895	66,426,548

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,127,242
Corresponding week 1895	6,228,431
Since Jan. 1, 1896	49,116,093
Corresponding period 1895	43,218,052

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,543,795
Corresponding week 1895	226,090
Since Jan. 1, 1896	12,885,256
Corresponding period 1895	946,030

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,495,885
Corresponding week 1895	613,849
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,154,245
Corresponding period 1895	80,717,390

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 15.	$555,730,337
Balances for week ending Feb. 15	34,620,356
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 8	566,773,210
Balances for week ending Feb. 8	33,964,352
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 1	506,420,630
Balances for week ending Feb. 1	33,667,255
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 25	510,040,404
Balances for week ending Jan. 25	27,149,165
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 18	500,988,934
Balances for week ending Jan. 18	36,248,162
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 11	613,214,089
Balances for week ending Jan. 11	37,764,698

*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The local security market during the week has been inactive. A sale of Troy City Railway stock was made at 90½, and a small lot of Car Heating at current quotations. The annual meeting of Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company was held, and the old Board of Directors was re-elected. At the annual meeting of the Commerce Insurance Company the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of Charles H. Adams, who declined re-election, retiring in favor of his son, W. P. Adams.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940.	109½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	66
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	43	46
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	32	..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	..	107
†New-York Air Brake Co.	5	7½
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911.	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd. 5s.	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid R. R.	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s.	110½	114¾
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	90½	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	103	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s.	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102¾
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes.	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy.	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg.	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s.	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942.	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	125	127
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s.	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s.	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	90	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15.—The local stock market during the week has shown considerable strength, and there is a growing inquiry for local investments. The bank stocks, while quiet, are on the advance, but at the moment there seems to be little or no disposition to sell. American National has sold at 45¼, Blackstone Canal National at 25⅝, and National Bank of Commerce at 45. American Screw Company stock has shown a marked advance and is now quoted at 211 bid, with a small amount offered at 225. The insurance stocks were quiet and firm, with no reported sales. The illuminating stocks were in fair demand. A small lot of Narragansett Electric Light changed hands at 82, and Providence Gas sold at 85.

The local money market was quiet, with commercial paper quoted at 6@6½ per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and cotton loans at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46½
Atlantic	31⅝	36
Blackstone Canal	24⅞	25½
City	58¾	..
Commercial	40½	..
Eagle	90	..
Fifth	44½	46½
First	112½	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	61	..
Lime Rock	7⅞	..
Manufacturers'	140	..
Merchants'	63¼	64¼
Mechanics'	52	55
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44½	45¼
National Commerce	44½	..
Old	113	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	63	73
Second	..	128
Third	70	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	67½	..
Weybosset	43	45

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	157	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	102½
Mercantile	80	86
Union Trust Co.	80	..

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	184	186
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds.	136	139
Providence & Springfield	97	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	252	..
Providence, Warren & B.	125	130

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Screw	211	225
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	40
Gorham Manufacturing	90	110
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	117
Nicholson File	57	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	103	107
National & Prov. Wors. 6s.	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth	..	40½
R. I. Perkins H-S	67	77
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	96	98

INSURANCE.

Equitable	46	..
Merchants'	50	..
Providence Washington	50	55

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	82	86
Providence Gas	84	..
Pawtucket Gas	80	..
Providence Telephone	95	..
R. I. Elect. Protect.	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	107½	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. Safe Deposit	64½	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—There was a little more doing in Philadelphia Gas this week, but, taken as a whole, the market was very dull and narrow. The rather confident bidding for thirty-day buyers' options for blocks of gas and traction stocks indicates a belief that the market will shortly improve. The pending municipal election, which will be held next Tuesday, has been something of a factor in the market. Party lines have been more or less obliterated, the campaign turning on the demand for free bridges, lower water rents, and additional taxation of the traction companies by the "reformers," who include Democratic, Republican, and Independent factions against the straight Republican ticket, which represents the present order of things. Many of the leaders of the latter are largely identified with the corporations mentioned, and have given more attention to politics than to the market. The somewhat firmer feeling at the close of the week is taken as evidence that there will be no radical change in the old order of affairs. The Westinghouse group of securities have been firmer with the exception of Electric. The money market continues firm, and general business very quiet.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Gas	6	..
Manufacturers' Gas	50¼	52
Pipeage	13½	14½
Pennsylvania Gas	4	6
Philadelphia Company	18	18⅝
Central Traction	26	..
Citizens' Traction	56¼	..
Pleasant Valley Traction	..	19
Pittsburg Traction	65	..
Birmingham Traction	15¾	16¼
West End Traction	..	50
Standard Underground Cable	102	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1¼ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¾ per cent. The exports of gold exceeded the imports. Some gold was sent to Japan and a little to New-York. Silver was dull. The stock market was quiet, but steady. Consols advanced ⅝. American railroad securities advanced early in the week, but afterward became lifeless. Louisville and Nashville and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As each advanced ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific common, and do preferred, each ½, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred ¼. Norfolk and Western declined 1¾, Union Pacific and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, each ½, and Denver and Rio Grande, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Northern Pacific, each ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Homestake Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 209 of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) payable Feb. 25, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Feb. 20.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Administratrix of Estate of Fredk. Schuchardt, decd.

$7,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1919.
$7,000 Atlantic Dock Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., due 1901.
$2,000 Consolidation Coal Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., due 1897.
$2,000 Treverton Coal Co. Bds., due 1882, July, 1864, coupons on.
$1,000 Chic. & Milwaukee R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd, due 1898.
$7,000 Long Island City & Flushing R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1911.
$4,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western R'way 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds. and $180 Scrip.
17 shs. Laclede Gas Light Co.
19 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Co.
15 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
5 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
126 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Prefd. Trust Receipts, (Ast. Pd.)
88 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. Louisiana & Missouri River R. R. Prefd.
40 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
11 shs. Phoenix National Bank.
25 shs. Ohio & Mississippi R'way Co., common.
54 shs. American Coal Co.
2 shs. Cameron Coal Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
31 shs. Hannibal Bridge Co.
25 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. Long Island Insurance Co., (in liq.)
10 shs. Sterling Fire Ins. Co., (in liq.)
10 shs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
55 shs. Treverton Coal Co.
50 shs. Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.
40 shs. Queens County Ferry Co.
$1,000 Belleville & Newark Horse R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
1 share Long Island Driving Association.
$1,304.77 Notes of Orazio Lugo, dated April 24, 1884.

Copartnership Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE WHOSE names are severally undersigned are desirous of forming and do hereby form a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

FIRST—The name or firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is "James L. Anthony."

SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of bankers and brokers, the purchase and sale and negotiating of investments, and other bonds, stock, and securities.

THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are James L. Anthony and William D. Brown. The said James L. Anthony is a general partner, and his place of residence is at Plainfield,

BETTER HOUSES FOR THE POOR

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY MARCH 3 AND 4.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, R. Fulton Cutting, Prof. Gould, Prof. Adler, and Others to Discuss the Subject.

A conference on the question of "Improved Housing" will be held in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Department of Dwellings of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The department is composed of the following members of the association: Constant A. Andrews, Chairman; Walter L. Suydam, Howard Townsend, William Warner Hoppin, and Francis V. Greene.

It is announced that the deliberations will begin where the Tenement House Committee, under the Chairmanship of Richard Watson Gilder, and the eighth special report to the Commissioner of Labor, prepared by Prof. E. R. L. Gould, left the subject.

The object of the conference is the inauguration of such a plan as shall commend itself to the best judgment of the experts in housing, probably the formation of a building company. As an evidence of the business nature of the conference, one member of the association has pledged himself to bear the expense of a Secretary for one year for the purpose of formulating and administering definite lines of action.

At the first meeting R. Fulton Cutting, President of the association, will preside. The speakers and their subjects will be as follows:

"Scope and Objects of the Conference," R. Fulton Cutting.

"Will Improved Housing Pay?" Prof. E. R. L. Gould. 1. Experience shows that improved housing almost universally brings a normal commercial return when conducted with this end in view. 2. Necessary conditions to be observed in conducting improved house enterprises. 3. How to house the artisan or well-to-do working man. 4. How to house the poorer laborer. 5. How to house the shiftless poor, the dissolute, and the homeless.

"Industrial Co-operation," Cornelius F. Dooty, Chairman Executive Committee Industrial Temperance Society.

Bishop Potter will preside at the meeting to be held at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The programme so far as decided upon is as follows:

"Lodging Houses," John Lloyd Thomas.

"The Birkbeck Company. Small Proprietorships," ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

"My Successes of Failures in Housing," a symposium, Robert Treat Paine.

At the meeting Wednesday evening Mayor Strong is expected to preside. The programme is as follows:

"Moral Aspects of the Question," Prof. Felix Adler.

"The Next Steps Forward," Edward Marshall, Secretary Tenement House Commission of 1894.

"Facts and Tendencies of Transit Facilities in their Relation to the Housing Problem," Dr. Albert Shaw.

No morning meetings will be held, but those attending the conference will be given a chance to inspect the work of a number of the municipal departments and charitable organizations of the city. The Rev. John B. Devins, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, and James B. Reynolds have arranged a list of places to be visited. In each case some one will be in waiting to explain the work of the departments.

The schedule for Wednesday morning is as follows:

9:30. Department of Street Cleaning, 32 Chambers Street, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner.

10:00. People's Bath, 9 Centre Market Place, William Gaston Hamilton, Chairman, Mayor's Committee.

10:30. Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry Street, Theodore Roosevelt, President.

11:15. Hebrew Institute, 197 East Broadway, Isaac Spectorsky, Superintendent.

11:30. College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, Head Worker.

12:00. University Settlement, 26 Delancey Street, James B. Reynolds, Head Worker.

12:45. Houses of the Tenement House Building Company, 338 Cherry Street, Truman R. Temple, Superintendent.

1:15. The Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street, Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary.

The institutions to be visited and the men who will explain their workings Thursday morning are:

9:00. Cooper Union, Fourth Avenue and Astor Place, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt.

9:30. Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street, James H. Hoffman, President.

10:00. St. George's Parish House, 209 East Sixteenth Street, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector.

10:30. Provident Loan Society of New-York, 279 Fourth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.

10:45. Evangelical Alliance, United Charities Building, Room 511, Dr. L. T. Chamberlain.

12:30. City Vigilance League, United Charities Building, Room 408, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President.

12:45. Tee-To-Tum Club, 346 East Twenty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee.

A list of other places which those interested in such work are urged to visit, but which could not be seen in the allotted time, is also given.

Fast Work on Torpedo Boats.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16.—Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, who is in charge of the building of Torpedo Boats Nos. 6 and 7, at the Herreshoffs', in Bristol, reports that about seventy feet of No. 6 boat had been laid at the close of the week. All the frames of both boats are bent, but, as the point now is to launch No. 6 boat as soon as possible, none of the keel of No. 7 boat will be laid till No. 6 boat is put into the water.

The builders are pushing work at this stage so that they will have all the time possible to develop speed before they must deliver the boats, for they appear to appreciate the fact that, according to the contract, they have to produce wonderfully fast craft.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly referee, 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,114.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin referee, northeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.10½ by 95, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,000; on prior mortgage, $11,500.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathclyde, (letters must be directed "per Strathclyde.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Italy, Egypt, and British India, per steamship Normannia, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Normannia";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Santa Martha, per steamship Franklin; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro and Bluefields, per steamers from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11:30 AM for Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 3:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 7 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allegany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
†Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | *Ems, March 28, 10 A M
*Kaiser'n, Mch. 7, 10 AM | †K'n Luise, Ap. 11, 10 AM
†WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Southampton, London, and Antwerp.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg

Columbia, Bismarck, Mch. 5, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS ....Feb. 19 | ST. LOUIS ....March 11
ST. PAUL ....Feb. 26 | ST. PAUL ....March 18
NEW-YORK....March 4 | NEW-YORK....March 25

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM | Friesland, Mar. 11, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Pier 14 North Riv-r, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM | Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM | Britannic, April 1, 10 AM
Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM | Majestic, April 8, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way, Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S. Co. N Pier 35 N. R. F.C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 6 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Tues., Feb. 18
SEMINOLE, (Jacks. direct,) Thursday, Feb. 20
COMANCHE, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Sat., Feb. 22

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

E. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Feb. 22 11 A.M. | Umbria, Mar. 7, 8 A.M.
Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M. | Lucania, Mr. 14, 5.30 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY

MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 22, 1896

For freight and passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,

General Agents.

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 20th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. LAVIGNE, Agent.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе..Sat., Feb. 22, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 29, 1 P.M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. EDAM.....Sat., Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Sat., Feb. 29, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $25; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA,

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.

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THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y.

ALLIANCA, Feb. 20. ADVANCE, Feb. 29.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS, via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to ALL WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct (via all-water route) Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 1 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lake Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P.M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERTON, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars; connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, NIAGARA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago, Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 201, 184, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M. ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M., daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 81 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York & Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.

From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	8:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

S, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M.,